Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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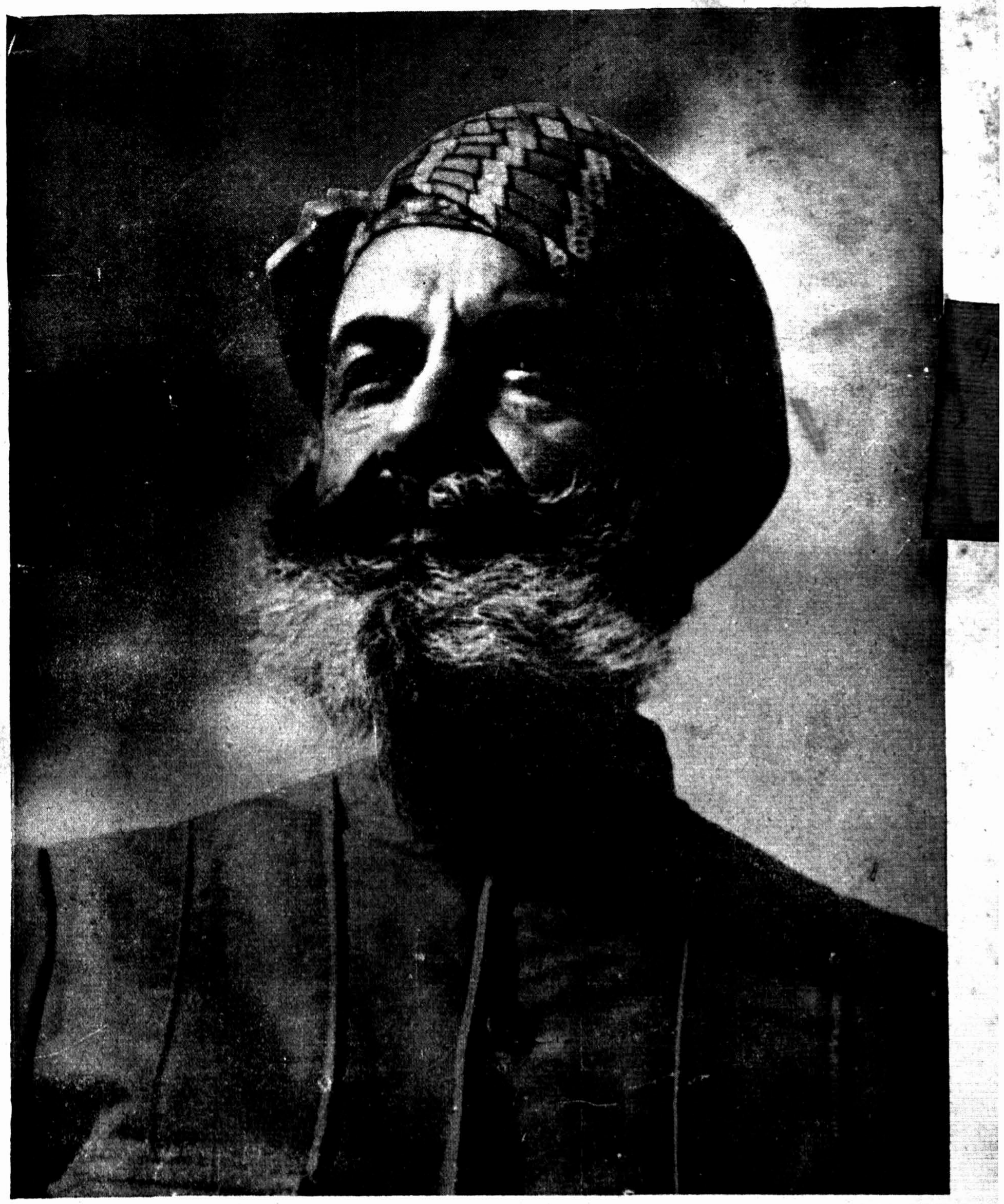
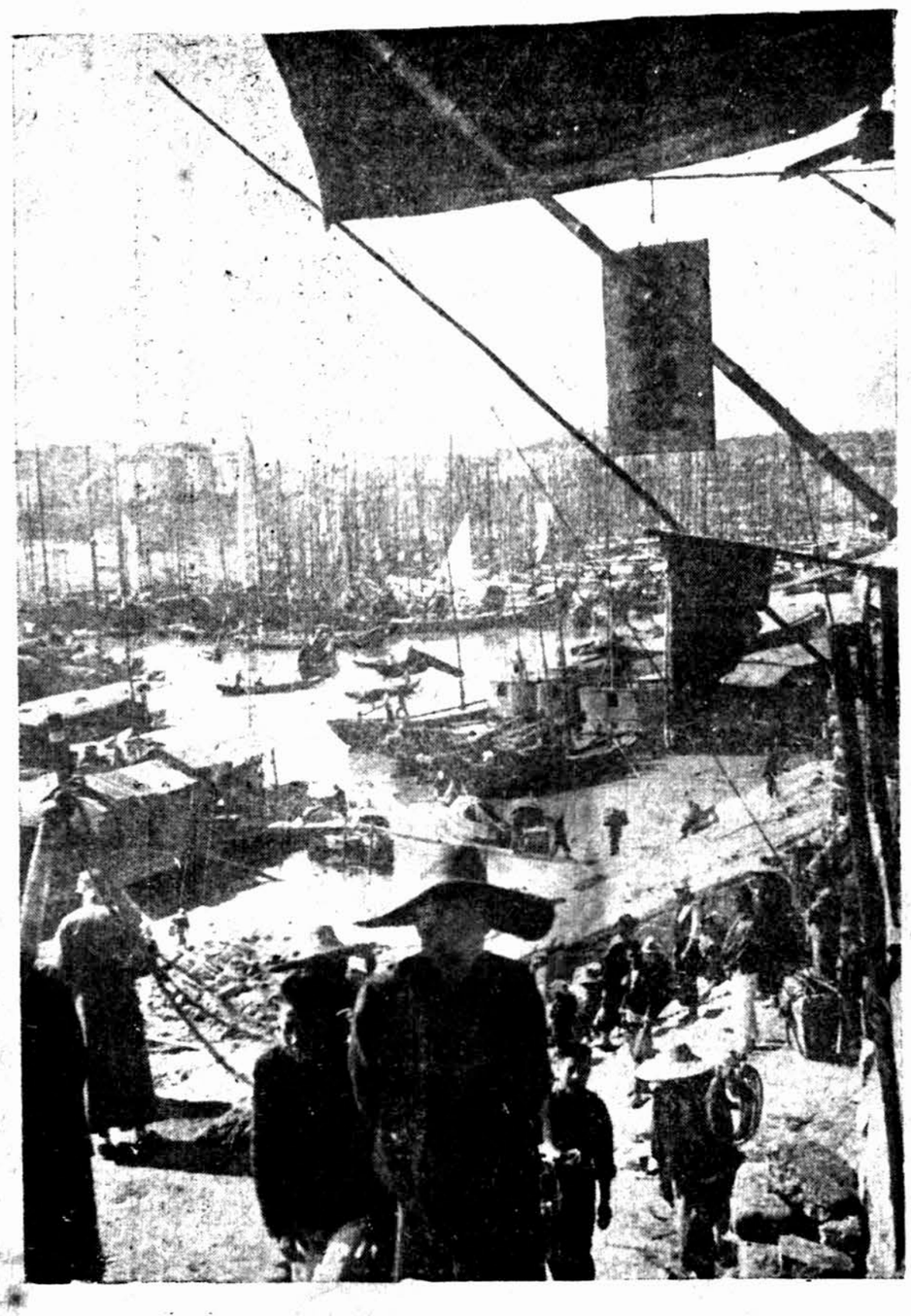
VOL. XXVI NO. 48. BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 27, 1938. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

A RAJPUT SARDAR



—A. L. Syed.



A view of the Port of Ha kow which fell to the Japanese recentl after severe fighting. Ocean-going steamers may be seen in the picture.

Greta Garbo, glamorous star of the screen, looking well and very happy as she posed for photographers on board a Swedish liner in New York Harbour.

Herr Hitler (left) shows great interest in the baby daughter of Field Marshal Goering (right) held by Frau Goering at the Christening ceremony.

Two Pretty Graduates of Tokyo's Bride School.

Members of Everywoman's Health Movement in England giving a demonstration.

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Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

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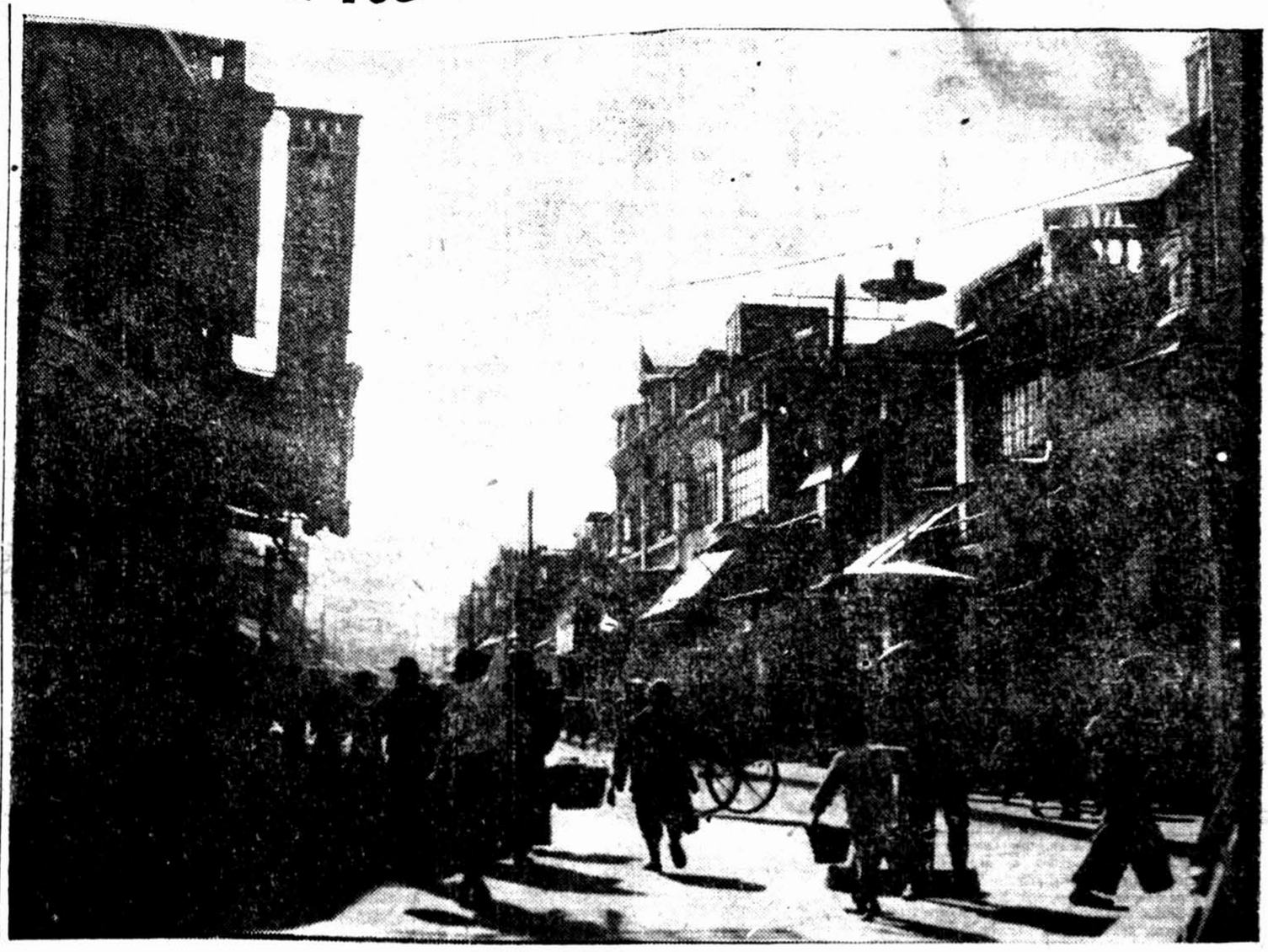
BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 27, 1938.

In War-Torn China

Thrilling Adventures Of Two Americans Touring The World On Foot

By Horace Roland

IN OUR TRAVELS thus far through this confused world, my companion, Ralph Forsyth, and I found China, in her war-torn state, a most exciting country. However, it was not always a thrilling show. There were moments, often hours, that were sordid and horrible; and with the ravages of war swirling around us in a pageant of bitter realism we soon realised what a product of advanced paganism modern warfare is, and what a blot it is on civilization.



People of near-by villages fleeing with their belongings on the approach of Japanese troops to Canton, Capital of Southern China.

The middle part of last July, a few days after our arrival at Hong Kong, we were told that there were some six-hundred new American lorries lying idle in the shell-shocked streets of Canton waiting to be driven up to Hankow and the front lines, where they were needed for troop transportation. It was rumoured to us that there was a shortage of drivers and that the Chinese Government would pay seven dollars gold a day to skilled European drivers. The job was risky, but the pay high; it was an ideal opportunity for anyone wanting to study China at war. So Forsyth and I took a boat up the Pearl River from Hong Kong to Canton. The river trip was uneventful, and only when we were quite near our destination were there any signs of conflict. On the green low-lying rice fields on either side of the river we could see a few ruined farms, and there were several barges sunk in the river where stray Japanese aerial bombs had found their mark.

Leaving our river-boat, the Tai Shan, involved some "red tape," as our passports were not valid for China because of existing conditions of war. By much talking, we managed to convince the officials that we had left our passports in Hong Kong, and thus avoided showing invalid papers. The officials consented to our staying in Canton not longer than twenty-four hours. This lead to trouble, later

On our arrival life in the largest city in Southern China seemed quite normal. Along the bund of the Pearl River, and in Shameen, the international cantonment on a little island in the river, there was no tension. Business went on in an everyday way. Here, the only signs of war were the bamboo bomb-proofings on the tops of buildings, and the sandbags and armed guards to prevent rioting on the small bridge across to Shameen in the event of aerial attack. However, further in toward the center of the city there were whole areas demolished by Japanese bombs. Many shops and tenement houses were mere piles of brick and wooden beams. Some people were still trying to live in their ruined homes. Other families were less fortunate, or more fortunate, according to point of view, their mangled bodies dangling from the dusty wreckage of all they once possessed. Still, the Chinese are a fatalistic people—life went on, heedless of the horror of a new raid from the sky.

JAPANESE BOMBERS

Forsyth and I made our quarters at the Oikwan Hotel, a fourteen storey building and an excellent target along the bund. We were told that almost daily with the regularity of clock-work, Japanese planes came on their mission of death. We were not disappointed. Late on our first morning in Canton we were sitting in the Chinese cafe atop the Oikwan, discussing our truck-driving scheme, when the erie warning wail of air-raid sirens filled the air from various points in the city. The waiters and guests crowded around the windows to witness the show. No one was very excited, since the attacking planes were hovering about four miles away, over the northern sector of the city. For a while they flew about, in wide circles, unmolested, for Canton was completely defenceless, having no planes of her own to send after the marauders. All army aircraft were needed at the front, to the misfortune of Canton. The Japanese bombers were now tiny specks in the sky but they relentlessly dropped death and destruction on the earth below. Many times we saw the sharp glint of the sun on the bombs as they left the racks. Then a few seconds later a wide streak of black-brown debris would shoot up from the ground, rolling into a thick dirty cloud, followed by the dull roar of terrific concussion. There was a small porch outside where we went for better vision, and here watching the scene of death, we noticed that one of the bombers had left its consorts and was directly above us. It went behind a cloud, and stayed there, invisible, drowning fatefully over our heads. Here was death hovering; any moment we might see a black mass hurtling down to us from the cloud above. And nothing

(Continued On Page 48)

Socialist Book Club

Influential Organisation Formed In India For Production And Publication Of Socialist Literature

(COMMUNICATED)

ONE of the most refrettable features of anti-imperialist movement in our country is the dearth of good political literature. Even the Indian National Congress, in spite of its enormous resources and extensive influence has, unfortunately, not yet been able to develop, on any appreciable scale, such literature as would popularise its policy and programme and explain to the widest section of the people the real significance of the struggle for national freedom. It is obvious that no movement can grow unless it is based on a thorough understanding of the various political and economic factors involved in the situation.

Poucity Of Socialist Literature In India

The paucity of socialist literature in India is peculiarly striking. Although socialist ideas are rapidly spreading and gaining ground in almost every part of the country, we have hardly any literature which could place our socialist movement on a sound theoretical basis. Needless to emphasise that a genuine socialist movement must be constantly guided and inspired by the principles of scientific socialism.

The socialist literature that is available in our country, apart from being very scanty, thanks to the Sea Customs Act and the Government Censorship, is almost entirely in English. Besides it is mostly of an advanced theoretical nature. Such literature though highly useful in many ways, cannot be popularly read and understood. There are hardly any good pamphlets or books on socialism in Indian languages, dealing with the subject matter with particular reference to Indian conditions.

Our propaganda for socialism to-day is therefore largely of a vague and general character. Obviously this cannot go to create a solid intellectual foundation for a movement. Many of our comrades working in the political field have not as yet grasped even the rudiments of socialism. Their approach to social problems is often purely emotional, and not a few of them lack precision and clarity of thought on the fundamentals of socialist theory. They are therefore apt either to be swaved away by the dominant political note of the moment, or get lost and confused in the maze of conflicting political ideas.

Lately the attack on socialism by Indian vested interests has become more defined and virulent. Religion, morality, and all the feudal and capitalist prejudices are evoked in the service of anti-socialist propaganda. We have to counteract this campaign of misrepresentation.

There is a parsistant demand for socialist literature in all parts of the country. Political workers and others interested in social problems are being rapidly drawn towards socialism; there is a very widespread desire on their part to understand socialism, but they cannot, unfortunately, get the necessary literature anywhere. For meeting our requirements in this respect adequately, we need, (i) elementary popular pamphlets and booklets on various aspects of socialism to be available in all the Indian languages, (ii) socialist classics, especially edited by reference to the needs of Indian situation and (iii) books and monographs dealing with Indian political and economic problems from the socialist viewpoint which should as far as possible be based on original research.

We are glad that a special organisation for the purpose of promoting and directing the production of socialist literature in India has now been formed, at the initiative of some of the leading socialist thinkers and writers of our country. It is called "The Socialist Book Club" and will be run generally on the lines of the Left Book of Great Britain.

Object Of Socialist Book Club

The object of the Club will be to undertake, promote and direct the production and publication of literature on various aspects of socialism, particularly with a view to (1) explain the basic principles of socialism; (2) explain and analyse the application of socialist theory to Indian conditions; (3) remove popular misunderstandings about socialism; (4) present Indian problems in their correct international setting; (5) acquaint the Indian public with the history of social and national struggles of other countries; (6) supply correct information about the socialist reconstruction of society in the U.S.S.R.

Publications Of The Club

The club will issue its publications in English, Hindi, Urdu and in as many other Indian languages as facilities for translation and publication permit.

The Club will as far as possible bring out at least one publication every month.

Since the Club aims at bringing Socialist literature within the reach of the widest section of people, its publications will be available to members at popular prices, generally below Re. 1 per copy.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CLUB:—The Club will have the following categories of members:

FOUNDATION MEMBERS:—The following will constitute the Foundation Members of the Club:

Subhas Chandra Bose.
Acharya Narendra Deo.
Jayaprakash Narayan.
M. R. Masani.
P. C. Joshi.
Rammanohar Lohia.
Mulkraj Anand.
Z. A. Ahmad.

LIFE MEMBERS:—Any person can become a Life member on payment of Rs. 100 as admission fee to the Club.

ORDINARY MEMBERSHIP:—Any person can become an Ordinary member on payment of Re. 1 as admission fee to the Club. Life and Ordinary members will not be required to make any other payments to the Club.

Privileges Of Membership

Foundation and Life members will receive all the publications of the Club free of charge.

Ordinary members will be entitled to receive all the publications of the Club at half price (excluding postage).

The membership of an Ordinary member will lapse if he does not buy publications worth at least half the total price (for members) of the literature issued by the Club in any one language in a year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—The following will constitute the Board of Directors of the Club: Acharya Narendra Deva, Jayaprakash Narayan and Z. A. Ahmad.

The Board of Directors will be responsible for the general management of the Club. They will also act as editors of the literature produced by the Club.

In the event of any vacancies arising on the Board of Directors, the Foundation Members will be empowered to elect suitable persons to fill the vacancies.

ADVISORY COUNCIL:—The Club will have an Advisory Council consisting of not more than 25 members. The function of the Council will be to advise the Board of Directors in all matters relating to the publications of the Club.

The Foundation Members will be empowered to elect suitable persons to constitute the Advisory Council.

FUNDS OF THE CLUB:—The Club will be registered under Societies' Registration Act and the accounts of the Club will be audited and published every year.

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"I am sorry, constable, but I had to sneeze."

PILLARS OF INDIAN JOURNALISM IV

The Father Of Modern Bihar

A Great Journalist And Public Man

SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA: A Study In Character

By M. S. M. SHARMA

Moulvi Mazharul Haque, who ought to know him—because he had moved with him intimately for well nigh half a century—once told me that Sachchidananda Sinha had at least half a dozen merits, each of which by itself was alone sufficient to raise him to the pedestal of greatness he had risen to. Sachchidananda Sinha, the creator and father of Modern Bihar is a journalist of outstanding merit, a first class politician, a successful administrator, a born statesman, an eminent advocate, a perfect host and a number of other things. It is true that, judged by the standard of K. C. Roy, he falls far short of our expectations as a journalist, nevertheless Sachchidanada Sinha is a pillar of Indian journalism. He belongs to the older type of journalists who, like Mr. Spender of "The Westminster Gazette" and the late Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, are convicted of the spiritual and exalted mission of the article in preference to news in the field of moulding public opinion. Journalism in India has yet to make many a forward stride before one can judge of the soundness or otherwise of this theory which places the leading article above the news of the day. No doubt, K. C. Roy saw the shape of things to come and accordingly gave a reorientation to the mission of newspaper journalism in this country. He was essentially a man of news and sought to mould public opinion by its aid. But it is yet too early to say whether, as for instance in some of the American States, we can relegate the leading article to the museum as a relic of the past. We have yet among us a powerful editor in the person of Mahatma Gandhi who, by his powerful and appealing leading articles in his now defunct paper "Young India," succeeded not only in moulding public opinion, as no one else had done either in this country or in Europe, but also in creating news for the professional news gatherer from out of his leading articles. So, it may be assured that, so long as the contribution of Gandhiji to Indian journalism stands, "Spenderism," if I can call Sachchidananda Sinha's connection with the profession, will have a place in its annals.

Where Sinha Differs From Gandhiji

But where, however, Sinha differs from Gandhi is in his general and political outlook. Both want Swaraj for India but the one's idea of Swaraj is not the other's. Gandhi would have Swaraj by any means, subject of course to his well-known theories of truth and non-violence. All that makes up Swaraj is secondary to Gandhi. Sinha, on the other hand, wants Swaraj of a set model to be attained according to accepted notions, you may call them, if you please, beaten tracks. Gandhi perhaps cares a tuppence for the Gold Standard and all it means. Sinha attaches the greatest value thereto, Gandhi's political theory is mainly eastern while Sachchidanada Sinha's strives after the occidental. Both of course want the conservation of India's wealth and the promotion of national economic prosperity. Gandhi's prosperity is attainable by minimising the want while Sinha's by multiplying it. The one hopes for economic Swaraj by lowering the standard of national living while the other seeks it by means of raising the standard—perhaps ignoring the masses in action, if not in intent. Who is right and who is wrong are questions we may conveniently ignore for the time being and leave them to the future historian, although one may say that Sinha's theories of nationalism are fast being crush-

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

ed by the latest events in Europe. When one realises the two types, one has essentially grasped the difference between Gandhi's "Young India" and Sachchidananda Sinha's "The Hindustan Review."

His Impress In His Magazine

Sachchidananda Sinha's personality is writ large in every page of his great monthly magazine which at one time moulded the opinions and aspirations of "Young India" as a whole and of Young Bihar in particular. It is of course true that not all the articles that appear in that excellent review are Sinha's own but his impress is visible in almost everyone of them. Unlike G. A. Natesan, Sachchidananda Sinha is not content to let his contributor choose his own subject. He has a definite mission. In the fulfilment of that mission, "The Hindustan Review" has a definite place. It is an instrument for the expression of his cherished ideals. Until Gandhiji's debut into Indian journalism. "The Hindustan Review" used to be the rage of Young India. Many of the public men of India to-day owed their interest in a career of public service to this excellent magazine which really reflected the ideas and the ideals of the pre-Gandhi era of Indian history. Sachchidananda Sinha wanted the separation of Bihar. "The Hindustan Review" played more than its part in this affair. Except for the five brief years of his membership of the Bihar Executive Council, when the paper was edited by K. C. Mahindra. "The Hindustan Review" was, in every sense, Sinha's own review. There is no getting away from the fact.

Not Intolerant Of Other Side

But it ought not to be supposed that Sinha, because he has a strong personality, is intolerant of criticism or closes his journal's columns against those who have an opposite view. Assuredly he is not an intolerant person. If he advocates a cause, he takes jolly good care to steer clear of personal attacks and personal prejudices, thus making it impossible for the opponent to send a convincing reply. Whatever else it may have failed in, Mr. Sinha's journal will furnish no small evidence to the historian of the future to assess at their true worth the aspirations of Indians of Sinha's times.

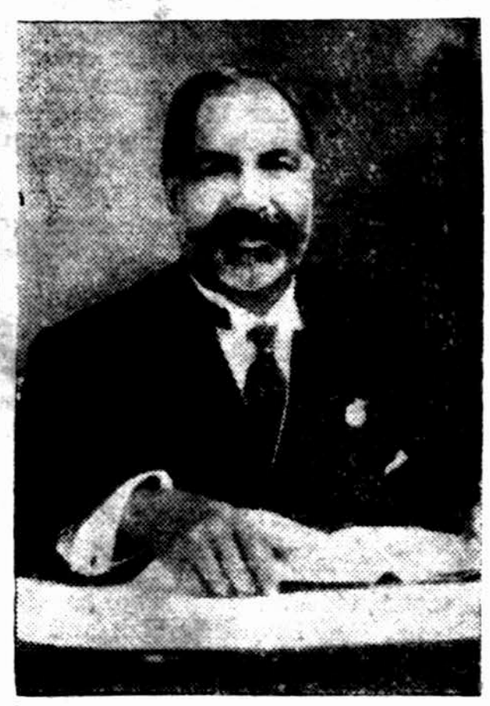
An Aid To Students Of Indian Affairs

And, true to its name, "The Hindustan Review" embraces all India. Its contributors are, by no means, confined to Bihar or the United Provinces but are drawn from all provinces alike. Every conceivable subject of paramount interest to the Indian community is discussed threadbare in its columns. The review, moreover, reveals to us Mr. Sinha in an essential light. The editor is a vivacious man who always manages to keep his listeners interested. This personal quality is to be found in "The Hindustan Review" also. Dullness is never encouraged although it may be very learned. If a particular essay is not going to interest the average reader it is not worth publishing. Unlike Lord Northcliffe, Sachchidananda Sinha is not afraid of popular frowns but like Northcliffe he believes in giving the reader what he wants and not necessarily what the editor thinks his reader ought to want. But the difference is essentially this. Northcliffe's services to journalism were for things of the moment. Sinha's on the other hand, are intended to be more enduring. If they failed, it was not due to lack of vision on his part but to the advent of Gandhism which worked a mental and intellectual revolution in the land.

One thing must be accepted—that no student of Indian affairs can afford to miss the files of "The Hindustan Review."

He Worked For Communal Unity

If he has guarded his review from base provincialism. Sinha has succeeded also in saving it from baser communalism. One may truly remark that Bihar's proud traditions of Hindu-Mus-



Mr. Mohd. al Hasan, Post Master General, Bihar & Orissa Circle, who will lead the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Buenos Aires next year. He was one of the Indian delegates to the last International Postal Congress of 1934, at Cairo.

lim Unity through thick and thin, through good reports and evil, are the creation of two men—Sachchidananda Sinha and the late Moulvi Mazharul Haque. "The Hindustan Review" is really a record of the glorious attempts at unifying the two communities. For many a long year, this monthly review had inspired or offended many a partisan in this connection. But Sinha's contribution to the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem was, by no means, con-

(Continued on Page 54)

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I GO WEST—XI

Love, Sex And Morals

By D. F. KARAKA

This is the eleventh instalment of Mr. D. F. Karaka's much-discussed and brilliantly written book: "I GO WEST," of which the previous ten instalments appeared in our issues of September 18 and 25, October 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 and November 6, 13 and 20. Further instalments will appear successively in future issues of the "Sunday Chronicle."

AND now to some of our women —the women of India. I see her now, her picture is forever before me. In tone she is soft, in complexion dark, and in her philosophy she is simple. Her eyes are brown, her features plain, her mouth somewhat sensitive. There is nothing extraordinary about her, but in her apparent simplicity lies some of her charm. Her countenance is perpetually in repose and there is grace in her unaffected dignity. She is intensely feminine. That is perhaps the most significant fact about her. That is my picture of the Indian woman.

But they are not all like that. We have our Anglicised specimens who wear short hair, sip cocktails and drawl. They sit back in their palatial houses and in the comforts of their luxurious homes, talk glibly of the economic emancipation of women, and expound on the depression that has swept over the countries of the world. Their intellectual sophistication they owe to Lawrence and Radclyffe Hall and they even question the Judgment of Paris. We have such women as that.

Yet how different this picture is from the Indian woman of a few years ago. Then she lived her life in the seclusion of the zenana, where no man was allowed, and when she left her home she would hide her face from the outside world. The strict rigour of social custom had made the 'purdah' an essential feature of her every-day existence.

The sophistication of the West had not found in her an easy victim, and across painted lips and plucked eyebrows was written the one word "Taboo". But to-day the accessories of the lady's boudoir have found their way into the Indian home, and rouge and lipstick have a place in the Society woman's handbag. With this has come the craze for slimming—snaky hips, and Arden complexions, and Veet under the armpits. But we do not specialise in this skin-and-bone variety for we, too, have our fat women, upholstered like sofas for comfort and endurance. Fed on fat and buttered lentils, they take up a lot of space. Their ears and noses have been pierced from early childhood, so they can wear chunks of gold as ornaments. Rows and rows of bangles run up their massive arms. As they walk with measured steps beneath the burden of their fat thighs, little bells tinkle at their feet like the curfew that tolls the knell. . . .

On the other hand the streets of some of the largest of our cities present the horrid spectacle of beggar women with half-eaten breasts, clutching in one hand a tin can into which a generous passer-by drops an occasional coin, in the other a child which they had no right to bring into the world. No mind, no soul, and what's left of the body? Yet they are as much ours as those exotic princesses who have at some time graced the West with their presence.

But way out in the open fields, working on the land in the sweltering heat is the female labourer, whose poverty leaves her untouched by the fashions and foibles of her sex. She is content to be clad for a whole year in one solitary garment which does not cost more than a few shillings until on some festival day she can afford the luxury of a new one This sturdy Indian woman is known to do hard work and to carry heavy loads even on the eve of giving birth to her child. In that part of the world to which she belongs, a woman is expected to do the work of a man, and in the evening, when the sun goes down, to clean her cow-dung hut, to cook food and to wash the pots and pans from which her man has eaten.

Uneducated in the ways of the civilised world, untutored in the ways of science and hygiene, her life is wrapped up in superstitious beliefs which could bear no logical reasoning, and she still offers strange sacrifices to appease the wrath of the gods.

MOTHER INDIA.

All this we have and more. Dancing girls in temples. You have heard of them. Dedicated to the service of the gods—human sacrifices that might easily have appeased the wrath of Jupiter and Juno, and the rest of the old mighties. These relics of an outworn creed, these anachronisms of modern India, these two chapters of Katherine Mayo we still have.

It is all so different from that of the Indian lady shopping in Regent street and freezing in the English winter in spite of her coat of mink or sable and her collar of twin silver foxes.

But the change in the women of India is not entirely in the direction of Regent Street. With the awakening of national consciousness, they cast off their veil of modesty to form the front line of the march of Independence from one end of the country to the other. It was the most unbelievable spectacle that had presented itself almost overnight, for they had flung themselves into the vortex of politics? These same women who had never before stepped out of their homes into the open world. Now they were to be seen picketing the shops and helping the National Movement in whatever manner they could. In 'Swadeshi' stores they sold home-spun cloth and home-made articles in order to stimulate the industries which were struggling for their existence. Clad in 'sarees' of saffron-coloured material they marched to the seashore to break the Salt Laws, marching, marching incessantly to the tune of "Bande Matram". It was the most stubborn resistance that law and authority in India ever encountered. So that years of social prejudice and dogma were brushed aside for the cause of freedom and the liberation of humanity.

I remember how at the inauguration of the "khaddar" movement, Indian women were reluctant to give up the beautiful silks that came from Paris and Shanghai for home-spun cotton and Benares silk. These were not elegant enough. But fashions change and with them even the ways of thinking. And these same women are now proud to wear the garments which they spurned only a few years ago.

All these women we have in India. You wouldn't believe they could exist in the same country all at once. One characteristic is, however, common to them. It is that they have contrived to remain simple and naive and untouched by all the affectation which we have learnt to associate with modern women of other countries.

I turn once again to the little picture before me. She is still soft and dark and simple. The eyes, the mouth are still the same. Time has not made this woman cold and calculating and blasee. She has retained her freshness towards life. In this age of tottering ideals she seems to have a design for living. She is capable of normal affections without being sloppy. She is content with simple things in life and gold-digging is not one of her pastimes. That is the little woman in my picture. That is the woman who, in spite of all other varieties, typifies for me the women of India—our women. But sex she will not dabble in unless it is sprinkled with holy water and blessed by a minister of God. That is the most striking difference that we who come to England notice when speaking of the women of our two countries. Very likely it is not a fair comparison, but it is the general impression that is made on us that counts, in spite of the individuals that are the exceptions. It is difficult to say whether it is the character of our women that influences their attitude to sex or whether it is our over-cautiousness in all matters pertaining to sex that affects our women. But the conclusion we come to is that it is more difficult to persuade an Indian woman to have a casual affair than it is to persuade anyone in England.

Comparisons are always odious and those of this kind are bound to anger a great many people. Nor is the comparison intended to show the women of India to any advantage. Ignorance of sex is not something to be proud of, and the statement that there is more possibility of amateur sex in England than in India is a fact, not an opinion. I don't wonder that our young men prefer to bed in England than to hold hands in India.

But there are other aspects of sex, which are comparatively unknown in India. I remember being sconced one night at Oxford by the senior scholar at the table for referring to a rather effeminate young man as a "sissy". It was during my first week at Oxford and to be honest, I did not know that real significance of the word. I had used it rather as meaning "young Apollo". To me it did not connote homosexuality, nor was I aware that this was regarded as a form of intellectual sophistication in this part of the world. But then, I had never been to an English Public School.

I had heard of cases in India, particularly in the north, of sturdy Pathans slaking their needs in the bodies of little boys who were unaware of its sexual significance Later, when wading through the Criminal Procedure Code, I discovered that this was an offence, punishable by a long term of im-

(Continued On Page 46)

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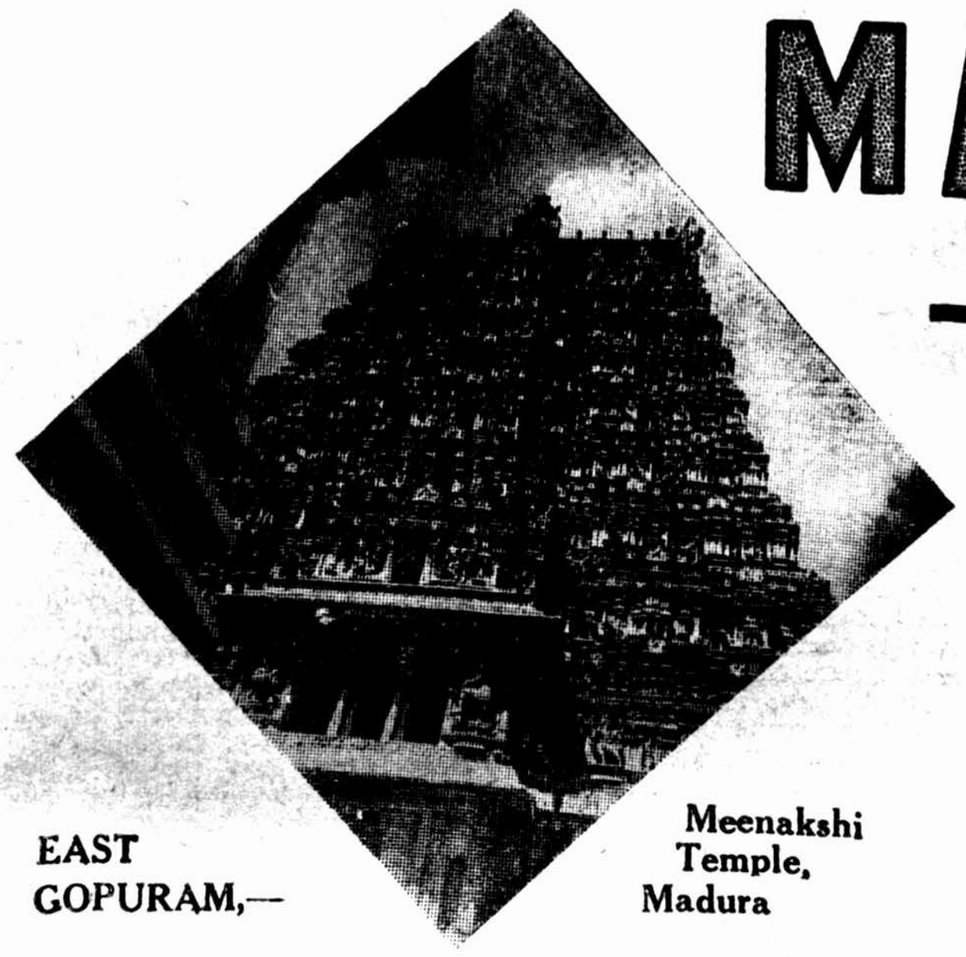

EAST GOPURAM,—

Meenakshi Temple, Madura

MADURA —The City Of Hoary Tradition

By AMRAS

"SEE NAPLES AND DIE," says the old adage. Its counterpart according to South Indian traditions is: "Forget Madura and be born an ass," the meaning being that it is one of the few places which no human being can afford to miss.

From time immemorial this City has been the cultural and commercial capital of the South of India. From the points of view of antiquity and learning, it has few equals. Long before the Christian Era, it was the seat of Tamil learning and Tamil culture and Tamil Civilisation. It boasted of a University to which flocked students from far and near. Saint Agastya is said to have been one of the respected members of the syndicate of this South Indian University of which Lord Sundareshwara, the presiding deity of the place, was the President-founder. Practically, every poet of those ancient days had necessarily to visit Madura and have his literary works approved by the Madura University before he could venture out as a man of letters.

Undoubtedly, Madura is the ancient-most City in Southern India and is one of the seven sacred Cities mentioned in the Puranas with Benares and Conjeeverem. It was a flourishing commercial, educational and cultural centre long before Madras became the capital of the Southern Peninsula. Madura was the accepted capital of Tamil civilisation when Madras was yet no more than a span of a fishing village on the East Coast. Long before Christ was born, Madura, according to historians, had established trading connections with Rome and Greece in the East and with China in the North. The Kings of Madura had established empires in Ceylon, Java and Sumatra. Of this I shall write on a later occasion.

Old Traditions

Why Madura is such a great attraction to the Hindu pilgrim is not difficult to guess. According to Saint Agastya, the City was founded in the dim hoary past by the command of God Himself. It is an interesting story which is mentioned in the "Halasya Mahatmya"; which is a part and parcel of the voluminous work known as "Agastya Samhita." In those days, the Empire of Madura was being ruled by a Pandya King of fame. The capital was then presumably located about five or six miles east of Madura. The present Madura was a dense forest in which roamed wild beasts. One night a trader, Dananjaya by name, was held up in a distant place and had to return home late at night. He had to cross the lonely and fearful forest. It was one of the darkest nights, but the trader could not afford to keep back. As he was proceeding to Madura through the forest of "kadamba" trees, a distant light attracted his attention. Unconsciously, the merchant wended his way along to wherefrom the light emanated. To his amzement, he heard the chanting of the "vedas." Going near, he found that a Siva Linga was being worshipped by celestials. Dananjaya then reached Madura in the early hours of the morning. Later on, he presented himself before the King and gave a report of his night's sojourn. The Pandya King, who was a great devotee of Lord Shiva, repaired to the spot indicated by Dananjaya and established the famous temple which is now the attraction of the entire civilised world. "Agastya Samhita" further records that sixty-four "lilas" or incarnations of Lord Shiva were undertaken at Madura for the protection of the devotees. What these sixty-four exploits are mentioned in detail by many a Tamil poet. According to traditions, these exploits were communicated ages ago to the Sages of Naimisaranya at Benares by Saint Agastya himself, who was initiated into the mysteries by the Warrior of the Celestial Forces and father of the Tamil language.

A City Of Festivals

Madura is a City of perennial festivals. Every bright fortnight, they have some festival or other which attracts huge crowds from all parts of Southern India. Four of these deserve mention. The Chitra Festival in April-May is intended to celebrate the wedding of Sundareshwara with the Sri Meenakshi, the presiding Goddess of the temple. The "Puttu Utsavam" in August-September is said to be the anniversary of a historic occasion when the Lord taught the king of Madura that he resided in all and was omnipresent. The floating festival in January-February is an illustration of the eighth verse of Sankaracharya's "Soundaryalahari"—a work which has attracted the attention of modern scholars such as Arthur Avalon. But, by far the largest crowds attend the "Navaratri" or "Dusserah" festival in September-October. There is a widespread belief that women, who are possessed, find certain cure by worshipping Meenakshi during these nine days and nights. During the festival, it is an interesting sight to watch hundreds of women from all parts of Southern India crowding round the temple of Sri Meenakshi and the "devils" in them being ostracised by priests with cane in hand.

Puranic Lore

Madura, according to scholars, is the symbol of the cult of Sri Vidya. The image of Sri Meenakshi is said to be made of emerald. Puranas have it that She assumes six different forms at the six different worships every day. Early morning She is Bala, at about nine o'clock She becomes Navakshari or Chamundi; at half past ten in the morning She assumes the form of Annapurana or the Giver of Food; at midday She is Tripurasundari; in the evening She becomes Rajamakangi or the Royal Minister; at half past nine, She becomes Panchdasakshari, the fifteen syllabled "Royal Vidya," to which Arthur Avalon makes reference in his "Garland of Letters". At half past ten at night She becomes "Shodasakshari." Again, before dawn, She is Mahasodasakshari.

There is a popular faith that whoever worships Lord Sundaresa and Sri Meenakshi for forty-eight days in succession has all his desires fulfilled. It is not, therefore, strange that thousands of pilgrims flock to Madura by every incoming train. A dip in the Golden Lily Tank is supposed to wash away all sins. A worship of Meenakshi and Sundaresa is be-

(Continued On Page 52)

Meenakshi Temple Tank, Madura.

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Bombay Blossoms

THE CONQUERING HERO COMES—MAHMUD'S GREAT SUCCESS—VISVANATH DAS FLOORS HIS CRITICS—PARAMOUNTCY AND RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN INDIAN STATES—AGA KHAN RECOGNISES CONGRESS PRESTIGE AND POWER—DOGS AS WIVES!—THE ALL-POWERFUL PRINTER'S DEVIL—WHO IS AN OUTSIDER IN INDIA?

By 'BYSTANDER'

THE reception accorded by Bombay the other day to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was one which Gods might envy. It was a great demonstration—the one at Ballard Pier. The Azad Maidan demonstration was even grander—such as Bombay alone could give. By no means was it an empty show. It showed the affection with which Pandit Jawahar is held by his countrymen.

Charles Bradlaugh was called "Member for India." We may similary call Jawahar "India's Ambassador Abroad." For the first time in the history of this country since the British connection, it was given to Jawahar to secure for India a status which Britain would not give her. He established unofficial embassies for us in all European capitals he visited.

The honour done to Jawahar by France and Holland, Spain and Egypt was honour done to India. The recognition he thus secured forced even Whitehall to readjust its glasses and see in our plenipotentiary the embodiment of the ideal and the idealogy of the growing Indian nation esserting its right to its natural freedom free from trammels, external or internal.

Not that Whitehall was not aware of Jawahar's potentialities in the past. It was aware. But it was its ambition to stifle the potentialities if possible. Having been defeated in its own game it has now made a graceful gesture. Does the gesteure mean anything to India? Let us and see. Colonel Muirhead's visit is the logical result of Jawahar's debut.

Jawahar's Greatness

Jawaharlal Nehru is the one man, with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi who is the beloved of his people irrespective of class or community. The reason for his greatness is not far to seek. He is peculiarly free from communalism. The idea of Hindu and Muslim politics does not enter his mind. Can there be such a thing as Hindu hunger and Muslim hunger?

The problem of India, he has pointed out, is mainly economic. If you injure the Hindu, you injure the Mussalman. And, if you injure the Mussalman, the Hindu is injured. The problem is common. The solution has to be common. Those, who dispute the proposition, are indulging in self-hypnotism. Jawahar will be remembered in history for exposing this pretention.

The only other person who, like Jawahar, would make membership of a communal organisation a disqualification for public work, was the late Dr. M. A. Ansari. It was at his instance that Muslim Nationalists took a vow not to ally themselves with any communal or sectional organisation. The only living member to-day who keeps the vow is Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Jawahar's greatness is such as we are not accustomed to. His love is not mere nationalism. It is international in its outlook. Look, for instance, to his earnest plea in the cause of distressed Spain. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's appeal to India to charter a special steamer to send the Spanish food provisions deserves to be responded to generously.

Bihar's Literacy Campaign

Within four months of its inauguration, the Binar literacy campaign initiated by the Hon'ble Dr. Syed Mahmud, has yielded results far beyond the wildest dreams of the doctor himself. We are told that no less than 3,00,000 people have benefited as a result of the intensive campaign undertaken by the Minister of Education to the Government of Bihar.

The Literacy Campaign was formally started on the 26th of April last. On that day, public meetings and processions were held throughout the province. The occasion was blessed by India's leaders who had sent special messages. Within a few weeks, the Mass Literacy Committee trained special volunteers—thousands of them. They printed charts and primers.

What a dynamic minister could do was illustrated by the success that attended the efforts of the campaigners. No special funds were deemed necessary. Such amounts as were needed were raised locally on the spot by means of subscriptions and donations. School buildings were made use in spare hours. Three lakhs of people have now learnt the alphabet.

In the old days, whenever we demanded the extension of educational facilities, were we not told that lack of funds operated against our legitimate demand? How has Mahmud succeeded where the bureaucracy had failed? It is purely a question of outlook. Mahmud has gone one better than Gokhale himself.

Congress Governments And Indian States

The Hon. Mr. Visvanath Das, Prime Minister of the Orissa Government, has done well to expose the hollowness of the pretensions indulged in by some of the Orissa States which charge the Congress Government of Orissa with doing nothing by way of co-operation with the Indian States.

Mr. Das has categorically denied the allegations. He has done more. He refers in the course of a statement to the press that he sought the co-operation of States at least in regard to national-building subjects. To this end, the Orissa Premier also approached the Resident of Oriya States. But this gentleman would not even listen to Visvanath Das!

Probably he feared that the Congress and the States should not be brought together. The States themselves were powerless to take the initiative for they were obliged to be under the thumb of the all-powerful Political Department which was represented by the Resident who assumed airs with Visvanath Das.

Mr. Das also points out that, whenever he was approached for police and other protection, he generously responded to the call. How then are the States justified in charging him with non-cooperation? Do they expect the British Indian Minister to identify himself with the States Government in regard to the agitation for responsible Government?

That Might Cut Both Ways

If that was the aim of some of these princes, they were speaking without realising the implications. It goes without saying that, if you desire our intervention for you, the States people may ask for intervention for them. The Congress as such has been following a strict line of nuetrality.

May one ask what the British Government has done? The British Government is supposed to look after the interests of the Indian Princes. It is to-day just watching the situation. It is doing everything in its power to weaken the princely cause. What is the game behind is difficult to guess. That there is a game behind, however, admits of no doubt.

Probably, Simla expects the Princes to appeal for military help from British India. That would give a handle to the Commander-in-Chief to justify his bloated budget which we in British (India) repudiate with all our might day in and day out. Till the other day, the Army was depending on the provinces. With the Congress in power, the claim is gone.

Now, I suppose it is the turn of Princely India. One will hope that their Highnesses of Oriyan States will not fall a prey to temptation. They must resist the temptation to call in the aid of the British military. That would be worse for them than for their subjects. One can only hope that they realise the implications of this warning.

What Does Paramountcy Say?

Paramountcy will find it difficult to explain its attitude satisfactorily. I have it on the authority of a Ruler of an Indian State that, while he is willing to translate into action the implications of Lord Winterton's statement, Delhi is standing in the way of his giving some kind of responsible Government! What a sad commentary?

Moreover, I am assured, no one realises more than the princes themselves that they cannot associate themselves with communal groups in the Federal Legislature. This is just the thing which Paramountcy does not quite relish. For, the implication is that the States representatives will ally themselves with the Congress Group.

If that happens, the Government of India Act (1935) will be failing in its purpose. That is precisely what Simla is anxious to prevent. In the meanwhile, the subjects of States suffer. The States Rulers themselves have to court a certain amount of unpopularity, just to please the Paramount power.

If Lord Winterton was at all serious when he made the declaration, it is now the paramount duty of the paramount power to issue a communique saying that it has no objection to the grant of responsible Government by rulers of Indian States. Why is Paramountcy silent? One will hope that Lord Linlithgow will take a lead.

Who's Responsible For Infamous Lie?

I wonder who was responsible for the malicious lie circulated throughout Northern India to the effect that a Conference of Hindu Congressmen at Poona was encouraged by Mahatma Gandhi to cause warnings to be issued to Mussalmans all over the country that, if cow-killing is not automatically stopped, Hindus would be compelled to resort to the sword?

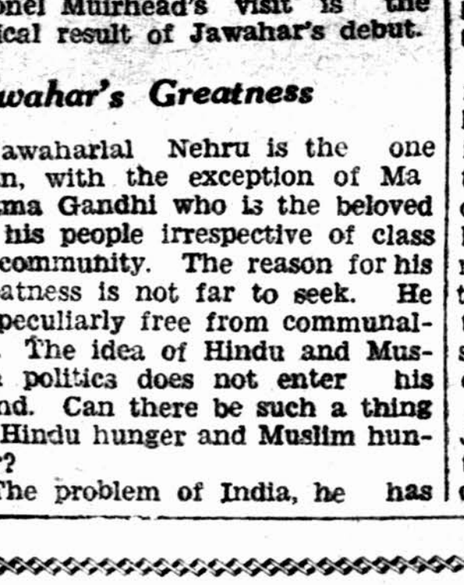
In the first place no such Conference was ever held. Assuming without admitting, to use the lawyer's phraseology, that such a Conference was held—it was not held—Gandhiji sent no message to it. He is incapable of sending such a message as is attributed to him by michievous folks. He has always protested against compulsion even in Cow Protection.

How many times has he not asserted that a little lesser emphasis on cow protection was likely to save the cow! Moreover one ought not to forget that Hindu-Muslim Unity is a creed with the Congress. It is almost a religion. It is inconceivable that Congress Governments could encourage such banalities as are maliciously attributed to them.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad re-

(Continued On Page 47)

PARAGOL



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A BHIL SAGA

How An Illiterate Man Reclaimed Two Lakhs Of People From Drink

A SKETCH OF LATE GULAM MAHARAJ OF KHANDESH

By Y. B. KORGAONKAR.

We read in the newspapers about prohibition almost every day. In fact it is one of the important items in the programme of the present Congress Ministry. Our Prime Minister in his message for Divali cherished a very sincere hope that the whole country will soon be rid of the demon of drink. He also stated that the success of prohibition at Ahmedabad, a big industrial centre, is very encouraging. If the evil of drink is to be found in big industrial centres of this vast country, it is also to be found in the worst form in places where aboriginal tribes reside.

Khandesh—both East and West—which abounds in Bhils is one of such places. Out of the total population of 7 1/2 lacs of West Khandesh, the Bhil population alone forms nearly 1|3, i.e., 2 1|2 lacs. In order to understand to what extent Gulam Maharaj has contributed to the cause of prohibition in particular and the cause of social reform in general among this Bhil population within his short meteoric career, it is necessary to give a short history of this community and a sketch of Gulam's life.

Gulam Maharaj and his wife Dagi. The latter is seen in the act of offering "Arti" to her husband.

Exploited People

The Bhil population living in the neighbourhood of Taluka towns of this district form the main source of supply of manual labour to the big agriculturists of the district. On account of their meagre wants they are paid very poorly by the landlords and their honesty is mercilessly exploited by the moneylenders Mostly the agricultural landholder of West Khandesh is also a money-lender and the Bhils are employed by these land-holders on annual wages. They are usually paid on account as and when they require money. The Bhils being absolutely illiterate but very honest are exploited by the agriculturist landlords. Those Bhils who have their own lands are usually robbed on account of their ignorance when they go to sell their produce to merchants.

Owing to their ignorance and their habit of drinking all of them are heavily indebted to the landlords or the money-lenders.

In order to save them from the ruthless exploitation of the towns people, the Bombay Government. by their notification No. G. N. 1116 C of 18-2-1902 protected their lands from attachment by Savcars nor can the Bhils sell or mortgage their lands to anybody. To sum up, the economic condition of these Bhils is pitiable. They have absolutely no savings nor have they any provision for the morrow. They borrow seeds for sowing from the Savcars at exorbitant rate of interest and the produce is given to these Savcars at very favourable rates. The Savcar only sees that what little wants (the principal and costliest being drink) his debtor Bhil has, are promptly satisfied for a mere pronote at an exorbitant rate of interest, for he knows that his money is quite secure

(Left to right) Dagibai (or Sitamata, as she is called now), wife of Gulam Maharaj; Gulam Maharaj with "Gada" in right hand and "Trishul" in the left. Ramdas, brother of Gulam Maharaj.

Unclean Habits

Now coming to the domestic and social life of a Bhil, he is a very unclean fellow, always given to drink, so much so that even a child at birth must be given drops of liquor. A Bhil does not know what a clean bath is. In fact he firmly believes that bath wastes body and is injurious to health. When a Bhil dies, prayers are offered that he may be given re-birth in a Bhil family only, in order to save him from the unwholesome habit of bath like the towns people. They never use water when they go out to answer the call of nature. They eat very low type of corn which is never used by civilized people. They eat flesh of any animal, even of dead animals and fowls. The women folk always wear necklaces of white stone beads like stiff collars. They require a very small piece of cloth just sufficient to cover their nudity. Being always given to drink they even use Mahura flowers in preparing their food and very often manufacture illicit liquor.

Regarding their social life, they are not in the habit of living in groups. But they are always found living at a little distance away from each other's families. Both the boys and girls marry at a pretty ripe age and select their own mates. If they cannot pull on well, Bhils discard their wives and take other ones. Cases of kidnapping girls and wives of others are not uncommon among them and such cases or "Zagadas" as they are termed by them, are settled by the communal Panchas, who levy penalty from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50, which is usually spent in giving drinks to the whole community.

If a Bhil murders another Bhil for a girl, he candidly admits his guilt and is ready to go to the gallows. He helps Police in collecting evidence against him in spite of his knowledge that it is to go against him. Births and marriages are celebrated by big drink parties. For all festivals they require drinks and even at the time of death funeral parties can never be arranged without drinks. In short they are a down-trodden people and live beastly life. They are as mild, submissive, honest and full of awe before people in authority as they are bold, wreckless and courageous otherwise

Early Life

It was amidst such surroundings that Gulam was born nearly forty years ago at Morvad, a village about 4 miles from Taloda, a Taluka town on the river Tapti in West Khandesh. His father's name was Bhayalya. The family lived in this village in a cell-like hut constructed of earth and reeds where light does not penetrate even during day time. In front of this hut there is a small temple of Mahadev. When Gulam grew to boyhood he showed signs that he was by nature religiously inclined and unlike his fellow folk he used to have his bath and sitting in front of the temple offer prayers before proceeding to his daily avocation. First he was

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Mode of living of the Bhils before Gulam Maharaja's preaching.

Mode of living of the Bhils after Gulam Maharaja's preaching. The Bhil woman is offering "Arti" to her husband after bath.

The Spanish Problem

Franco May Win The War, But He Will Not Win Peace

A NATION BLESSED BY NATURE AND CURSED BY MAN

(By PROF. N. R. MALKANI)

THERE is an old Spanish fable which relates that the men of Spain were particularly acceptable to the Blessed Virgin who promised that she would intercede with the Almighty for whatever they might desire. They asked for the finest climate in the world, and the Almighty granted the request. They asked for the finest fruits and wheat, and the Almighty agreed. They asked for the finest horses, swords and such other things, and they received them. They asked for the most beautiful women and the bravest men, and these too were granted Finally, they asked for the best Government in the world. The Almighty turned away his head. "Who do they think they are?" he asked the tearful Virgin.

Earthly Paradise

Spain has been blessed by nature and cursed by man. Spain produces a large proportion of the world's supply of oranges, olive oil, cork, wines, raisins, grapes, rice and a fine quality of potatoes and wheat. This is supplemented by very important supplies of copper, mercury, lead, iron ore, pyrites, potash and sulphates. But in this land, which the Moors considered the earthly Paradise and treated with the utmost care there is yet the most monstrous wastage. The causes can be found in the political and economic history of the Spanish ruling classes.

When I reached Gibraltar in the beginning of September my first desire was to have a peep into this oasis of a political Sahara. I could have a car, guide and an interpreter—but I could not enter Spain, even Franco's 'peacefully settled' Spain. I had no urgent business in Spain; I was not invited by Franco's Government; and this was not the time for a tourist to see Spain. The British Consul refused to sign my passport and the Spanish Consul refused to grant me a visa. For more than a month I hovered round Spain and Spanish Morocco but could get no admission at Gibraltar, or Tangier, or Casablanca. In all these places I was also privately advised not to seek admission to a country under martial law, suspicions of foreigners and afraid of all politically-minded persons. I did the next best thing. I gathered scattered crumbs of information about Spain from Spaniards and those happened to be mostly refugees from Franco's Spain.

Moorish Influence

It is said that the key to the comprehension of Spain is the Moorish conquest for seven centuries. Spain is yet Moorish in dignity and uptil yesterday aristocratic in every movement. Lofty phrases are exchanged in ordinary courtesies and equally telling phrases in daily quarrels. The beggar is "his worship" in a sweet mood; but if the mood changes—and it changes quickly enough in Spain.—choice language is used unheard of in Europe. Some Indian friends feel quite at home here—in the midst of flies, noises, goats, ox-carts, women on wells as in India and abuse in conversation to reinforce mere argument. The Moors have given many things to people in Spain. A rich vocabulary for rough use is one of the minor gains. The Moorish love of beauty yet remains. Every home has a garden and a fountain with an atmosphere of luxuriousness and repose for the inmates.

There is a sort of seclusion for women which does not permit private mixed parties to enjoy social entertainments. But every beauty finds appreciative spectators who do not mind standing at street corners to offer proper compliments. It is said that couples meet only after marriage but the serenade on the guitar is yet an institution for the normal declaration of love. Here every man is a poet and every woman an angel.

As usual in romantic love there is a strain of melancholy in their songs. "On their lips a smile, sad at heart the while." The women have fine dark eyes, long black hair and possess the finest skin in Europe. This blood is warm and they dance amazing dances with swaying mantillas on their backs and wooden castanets in their hands. When it catches fire the Spaniard in love neither forgives nor forgets. Love-making in Spain is delicious but dangerous. The Moorish blood yet flows in the veins of the Andalusians.

Deep Divisions

The Moorish conquest came to an end in the beginning of the 15th century but Spain free was Spain exhausted. The glory of fighting for its independence never became the glory of greater achievements. The lands of the Moors were appropriated by the nobles; the crusading against the Moslem was transformed into the Holy Office of the Spanish Inquisition which burnt half a million heretics; the soldiers who expelled the Moors and were once the terror of Europe are now known as the best guerilla fighters at their best only in streets and sieges. The Alhambra in Granada, the Alcazar palace in Seville, the glorious mosques in Cordona with their gilded roofs, colours gold lamps, lace walls jasper columns have been succeeded by a few indifferent churches and the gloomy Escurial in Madrid.

The Spanish aristocrats are worse than drones, who can only think of "saving Spain by wiping out Spanish people with the help of Moors." The Spanish priests are spiritual wolves among sheep, with plump faces and greedy instincts. It is said that in Spain the bigger the Cathedral, worse the shrines. And so all Spanish movements are anti-clerical and violent The burning of churches, more specially of monasteries and convents, is a Spanish problem. And across these class divisions are the regional and occupational fissures. The Basques of the North, the Castilians of the Centre, the Catalans of the East and the Galicians of the West form a conglomeration of peoples, resisting all attempts at centralisation and trying to form States within a State, a confederation above a Federation

The struggle between the Castilian agrarians and the Catalan industrialists is really the struggle between a sheep, bull, wheat economy against textiles; it is a struggle between feudal, backward, impoverished and tyrannical Spain and a capitalistic, aggressive industrious and free-thinking Spain. Between the two they have produced a "Black Spain" in Andalusia and a "Red Spain" in Catalonia, led by Socialists and Anarchists respectively. All these factions based on creed, occupation, region, property have produced a crop of parties from extreme Carlists to extreme Anarchists, with varied aims and bewildering policies. The net result is hunger and illiteracy leading to food riots and church burnings.

The Panorama

Hunger, sun, civil guard, priests, unemployment, flamenco singing (a Moorish famine-wail), flies, illiteracy, infant mortality, excessive birth-rate, beggars, syphilis, and again hunger—is the panorama of the Spanish countryside. In the villages, 'Caciquism' (tyranny of landlord's agents), clergy, cheating overseers, unequipped schools, petty snobbery, civil guard and hunger; in the manor-houses, confessors, women in perpetual mourning, mysticism, ignorance, family quarrels, barren pride of race, bad food, early deaths. In the churches, ignorance, greed, rivalries, hatred of the poor, servility. In the Civil Guard barracks, revolvers, Mausers, machine guns. In the hovels, union cards of socialist workers or anarchists, and the sacred Heart of Jesus, and the sacred Heart of Jesus." This was Spain in 1936 almost like India in 1930. And this is the Spain of the Civil War. It is now easy to understand why the war is so long and so bitter.

Civil War

When will the war end is a common question. A representative of a newspaper asked Franco: "How long is the massacre to go on." He replied: "There can be no compromise, no truce. I shall advance, I shall take Madrid. I shall save Spain from Marxism at whatever cost." To the question: "That means that you will have to shoot half Spain"? He replied: "I repeat, at whatever cost." The result is ruthless executions and ignominious servility in Franco's Spain. In Government Spain the slogan is: "It is better to die on our feet than live on our knees." In such a mood mediation or a truce is impossible.

War is terrible and civil war based on class struggle is hell. The Spanish people as a whole or most of them may be sick of it, but the Governments are implacable. The atrocities committed by both sides, the complete surrender demanded by either side make peace by negotiation difficult. And the issues involved hardly permit much scope for compromise. The Spanish Revolution—and it is a revolution—is an attack of democracy against clericalism, feudalism, and a feudalised capitalism. Spain in working out its bourgeois democratic revolution and liquidating feudalism just as Cromwell had done in England and Robespierre in France.

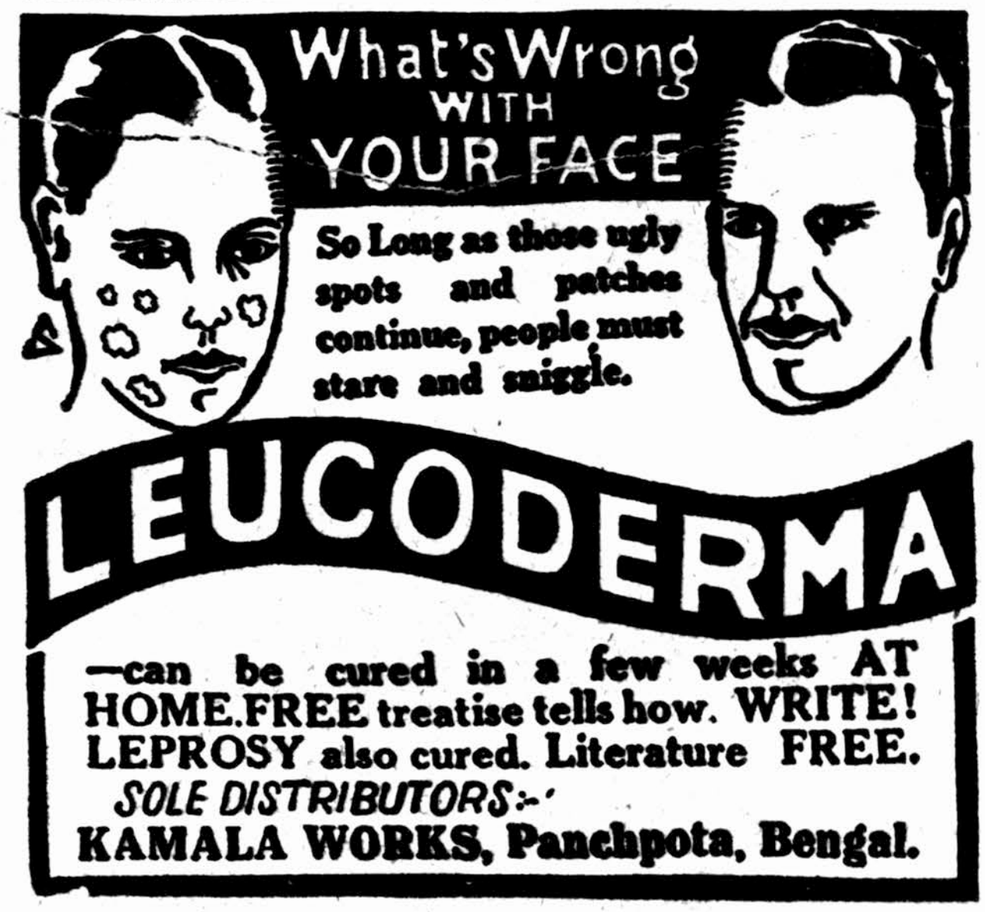
But will not the Anglo-Italian pact or the recent Four Power Agreement bring peace to Spain, in spite of Spaniards? The real fact is that the Spaniards have made the war bitter, and the Powers have made it long. The civil war has been reinforced by a foreign invasion. The Anglo-Italian Pact assumed a short and sure victory by Franco, followed by a recognition of Franco-Spain by the Powers. It met a great disappointment, not least for the British Government. The recent Munich Agreement has secured a truce for Europe but no peace for Spain. The stakes in the fight are international and far too important for a Round Table Conference of the jealous Four. Germany and Italy have both gambled too heavily for supremacy in Spain to withdraw without "compensations."

Italian Domination

Italy in Spain means that Gibraltar can remain a fortress but cease to be used as a naval base. Italy in Spanish Morocco means a threat to French Morocco and a grip on the strait of Gibraltar. Italy in the Balearic Islands lies across the route from Algeria to Marseilles and controls the western Mediterranean Sea. Italy in Canary Islands would lie across the route from England to South Africa. The master key of Mediterranean strategy and transport of African man-power is in Spain and with him who rules it. And with Italy or Germany in Spain, France would have three frontiers—the Rhine, the Alps and the Pyrenees—to defend. In place of the encirclement of Germany there would be a far more terrible encirclement of France. No Pact or Agreement or "withdrawal of troops" can persuade Italy or Germany to forego important strategic advantages for mere political consideration or even financial expectations.

And is not the Spanish war a

(Continued On Page 55)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THE P. E. N. CLUB: What Is It?

By SOPHIA WADIA

THE large public gathering held in the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay, on the 27th of October, under the Presidency of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay Presidency, naturally aroused interest and several enquiries about the P.E.N. are being made. That is what was wanted. Some confusion prevails, however, as to what the P.E.N. really is, and the remark has been made that although the P.E.N. is a literary body, the meeting did not discuss literature! It seems necessary, therefore, to state a few facts.

The P.E.N. is a literary association; its initials stand for Poets and Playwrights, Editors and Essayists, and Novelists; but it was brought into existence with a definite aim and those who joined it are united by the common bond of the ideals that they share.

The P.E.N., therefore, is not just an association of writers, but an association of writers who have accepted the objectives for which the Club was originally started by Mrs. Dawson Scott in 1921, with the co-operation of the first International President, Mr. John Galsworthy, and for which it has consistently laboured.

Ideals Of P. E. N.

Below we give a few brief extracts embodying ideals of P.E.N. members throughout the world, wherever and however situated:

The P.E.N. concerns itself with friendly feeling and hospitality among writers, but in no sense with politics. Membership in one centre is deemed to include membership in every centre, so that writers travelling in any country where a branch of the P.E.N. exists are enabled to meet their fellow-writers in that country. International Congress are held every year, at which matters relating to the P.E.N. and to literature generally are discussed.

In establishing cordial relations among outstanding men of letters everywhere, the P.E.N. not only works against provincialism and insularity, but is a positive force for peace and goodwill among nations.

Under the general constitution of the P.E.N. Club, every P.E.N. Centre must be open freely to competent writers without regard to their political or social views. The liberal brotherhood of the P.E.N. denies the legitimacy of literary frontiers and demands freedom as the breath of life of literary expression. The P.E.N.'s first President, the late Mr. Galsworthy, well defined its goal:—

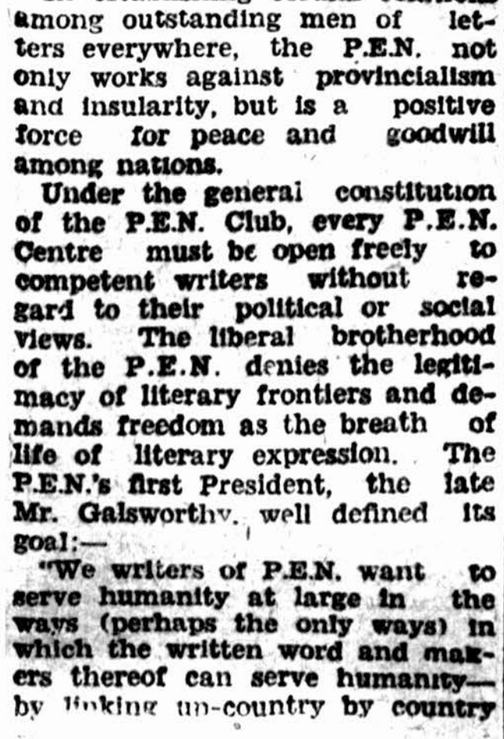
"We writers of P.E.N. want to serve humanity at large in the ways (perhaps the only ways) in which the written word and makers thereof can serve humanity—by linking up-country by country the love of literature, and by helping to restore to a bleak and starved world a friendly atmosphere."

The members of the P.E.N. Clubs will at all times use their influence personal as well as literary in favour of mutual understanding and respect of peoples.

The P.E.N. stands for liberty of expression throughout the world and views with apprehension the continual attempts to encroach upon that liberty in the name of social security and international strategy. It affirms its belief that the necessary advance of the world towards a more highly organised political and economic order renders a free criticism of administrations and institutions imperative from all points of view.

P. E. N. Congress In India

As to the meeting of the 27th October, it was held to acquaint the public with these Ideals and to announce the holding of the yearly P.E.N. Congress in India, in Mysore State, in 1940. The event is one of international significance and offers great opportunities both to visitors from foreign lands and to P.E.N. members and others in India. The Congress will bring a new type of visitors to India, stimulatingly different from the casual tourist who skims the surface of our hoary culture, from the politician who sees India as but a pawn in the Imperialist game, from the missionary who comes to belittle when not to exploit; from the commercial traveller who comes for a fair exchange of material values. For the values which the P.E.N. members from abroad will bring to our shores and those which they will carry with them back to their native lands, are intellectual and spiritual ones. A P.E.N. International Congress means always "a feast of reason and a flow of soul"; and never more than in this, its first session in Asia, when it will meet on a soil made sacred by the immemorial culture of this Mother of Civilization.—Indian P. E. N.



THE PRACTICALLY-MINDED WIFE

"Now, he can walk in his sleep without my having to run round after him."

Modern Woman

"You Have To Bring Up Children Who Will Be The Makers Of The Next Generation"

WE are at the beginning of a revolutionary period in which women are bringing about a greater change in social life than they are aware of, and so, there is what we may term the revolt of womanhood. What women seem to have in their minds, though as yet not expressed, is a complete transformation of marriage and the relations of the sexes. They will tell you that they are revolting against the oppression of the male sex, that they are not going to depend upon their desirable males as their end-all and be-all. It is rarely the case nowadays of what Byron laid down as an axiom that love, and what is comprised under that term, is "woman's whole existence." It is highly amusing, as many young women do not realise that the revolt they are waging is against themselves, against the very feminine natures which the Almighty has bestowed on them.

The modern woman is trying to make herself an isolated individual, to live a life all of her own and on her own, but it is doomed to failure. Nay. It is impossible for a woman to be an isolated being, as she is merely one half of a couple. Since the human race is derived from two human beings, it can never become extinct so long as there remain a man and a woman; and its continued existence and further development rests on the human couple, on marriage, which the modern feminist campaign is striving to destroy. It is a fact that no amount of feminist agitation can ever alter, that in her active life, in her erotic life woman never stands by herself—all the countless threads of her activities are dependent on the male. The trouble is that so many women do not understand their own inner natures and thus, are inclined to think of men as unjust in their demands. One famous writer declares: "What is now called the nature of women is an eminently artificial thing—the result of forced repressions in some directions, unnatural stimulation in others....."

Marriage means one thing to a man, another to a woman. The situation is inevitable. Men and women can never have the same interests on this matter, and consequently, women strive to gain greater economic freedom, and then to loosen the bonds of matrimony to suit their temperament and tastes. They have come out into the world in competition with men. They have sacrificed their ideals. In the modern age of rush, their home life has been stripped of those priceless blossoms, Love, Joy, Tenderness and Sentiment. It is comparatively new for women to use their brains for business and worldly affairs. They have cast their personal life with its sacred relationships into the maelstrom of business, appraising all by the same rules and valuation. The consequence is that the most sacred things of life have lost their true values. Frederic Harrison goes on to state. "Either the theory of opening all occupations to women means opening them to an unsexed minority of women, or it means a diminution and speedy end to the human race, or it means that the severer occupations are to be carried on in a fashion far more desultory and amateurish than has ever yet been known." Women's chances of marriage nowadays are scanty. The truth is, fewer and fewer men have the desire to marry women of this decade. Men want to court women who seem like women, not individuals of doubtful sex.

To-day we notice that a large number of women give themselves in marriage to men for jewels or money, or to obtain a title or an estate. In each case it is a business, barter or exchange, totally void of sentiment and loyalty. Let us call a spade a spade. These women are unnatural, undeveloped, they have destroyed the spiritual side of their lives, they have flouted the most sacred work of the Creator, they have commercialised marriage and made it a marketable commodity but they have no commercial honesty, they attain their ends under a disguised exterior .They demoralise their own body, soul and character and thereby help to manufacture a class of men whom they condemn. Such women degrade womanhood in its entirety. Since one member cannot suffer without affecting the whole body, consequently, honest women are forced to struggle against the stigma and indignity that attaches itself to every member of the sex through this defaulter.

Also, it cannot be denied that there exists to-day a large mass of women whose one aim is pleasure, who are out for a good time—to speak frankly, they often put their honour and their morals as a target to be shot at. Womanhood is supposed to be symbolical of all that is tender, pure, compassionate and loving. She is endowed with physical attractions, with powers to fascinate and allure. As long as she misuses these gifts she has no justification for squealing and abuse if she gets caught in the web she has herself woven. She is putting a match to gunpowder and has every reason to be blowed up. Love, the most beautiful thing in the world, is alien to such natures. Women whose god is self, whose sole object in life is to acquire, can have no decent self-respect.

If the subject is to be discussed at all, let us have fair play on both sides. If women claim equality of rights, let them realise equality of responsibility, equality of honour, of principle and of consideration of each human being for the other. Let us remember that in every case it is the woman who sets the standard. It has been justly said: "A good woman is beyond price." This is not only a personal question, it is more than a home question, it is a National question. Every patriot is justly proud of the exalted position his country occupies as a nation. We want our women to realise that they have a very important part to play in maintaining that position. "History teaches us that with every decadent nation, the first downward trend has been in the deterioration of women's moral standard." We want them to realise the unique power of influence which is theirs with regard to moral uplift.

When our Indian women realise their responsibility to the full, we shall become a stronger and a more respected nation. We shall stand out as a beacon and an example to the whole world.

B.

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The National Sports Of Japan

KENDO OR THE JAPANESE ART OF FENCING

By RASHID A. MUNSHI

In Japan there are several types of outdoor games and national sports that are worth emulating. They range from early historical times to the present day western and modern ones. The old and traditional martial sports such as those of Kyudo (archery) Judo, Kendo (Kenjutsu) and Sumo are still being popularized throughout the country. During and soon after the Restoration period (1868) most of these ancient sports seemed to be declining and instead Rugby, Soccer, Baseball and Tennis came to the forefront. The Samurai class of people easily patronized the western games and soon improved their field stamina and the general standard of the play.

Kendo or the Japanese art of Fencing popularity called Kenjutsu, is practised practically throughout the country. The art has its hold upon the student body and other athletes, since it happens to be a martial sport and hobby of the Samurai class of people. This is really an art of handling swords and as such it is widely patronized by the police and military schools.

Since recently bamboo staves are being extensively used in ordinary practice of Kendo. They have special face and hand-guards and the sport seems lively and exciting, especially when the contestants are keen and enthusiastic over the pre-arranged duels.

The "Butokukai" or the association for preserving the martial arts in Kyoto, Japan, has been chiefly responsible in the promotion of Kendo sport. It is stated that this fencing art is being taught in some 350/400 primary schools in the Osaka prefecture alone. The prefectural Educational Affairs section has come forward to encourage the sport whatever possible and advise and instruct the students to patronize it and build up muscular bodies.

The Japanese Government also tried to send a batch of Judo (art of self-defence) and Kendo experts on a goodwill tour mission to Italy and Germany, only last year. This was helped by both the Japan Federation of Young Men's Association and the Japan Students Kendo Federation. These sports are very popular amongst the students and the general public.

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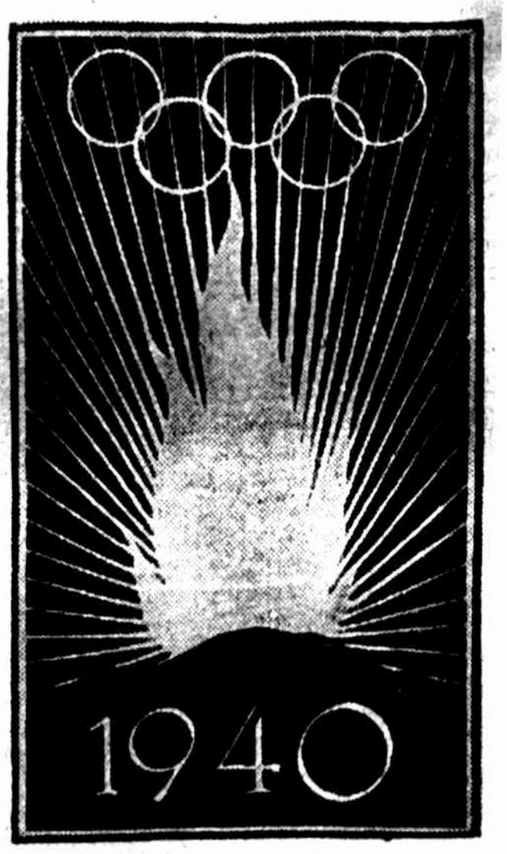

Emblem of Olympic Games to be held in Finland in 1940

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

MARX'S "CAPITAL"

CAPITAL by Karl Marx. (Edited by Dona Torr and published by George Allen Unwin Ltd.) Price 8sh. 6d.

To a reader who is willing to learn something new and, therefore to think for himself the most authoratitive version in English of the fourth German edition of Karl Marx's "Capital" is now available. Though Marx wrote this book some seventy years ago, it still represents 'the most adequate expression of the working class condition and its aspirations, nobody acquainted with the movement will deny'. One may not agree with all that is said in it; but everybody has to be grateful to Marx for his clear exposition of the worst features inherent in the capitalistic mode of production in their most naked form." Children of nine or ten years are dragged from their squalid beds at two, three or four o'clock in the morning and compelled to work for a bare subsistence until ten, eleven or twelve at night, their limbs wearing away, their frames dwindling, their faces whitening, and their humanity absolutely sinking into a stone-like torper, utterly horrible to contemplate. . (page 227)". Page after page passages of a similar type, mostly taken from Bluebooks or from equally unquestionable sources, stare at you; and it is not surprising that many a lonely traveller gets himself lost in the Marxian jungle, full of such appalling economic facts and falls to see Marx, the scientist and returns either disappointed or as an ultra revolutionary.

The book under review is a reissue of the famous Moore-Aveling translation of "Capital", volume one with a supplement of the changes made by Engels in the fourth German edition. The difficult portions of the book were translated by Samuel Moore, a friend of Marx, 'than whom perhaps, no one is more conversant with the book itself'. The remaining chapters were translated by Dr. Aveling, Marx's youngest son-in-law. Though the translation was made by two different persons, the whole thing was done under the direct supervision of Engels who took a 'joint responsibility' to the whole production. This speaks of the authoritative nature of the translation.

As to the changes made in the fourth German edition, Engels tells us . . . anyone who compares the fourth edition with the previous one can convince himself that all this laborious process of varification has not made the smallest change in the book worth speaking of. "Changes are mostly in the nature of explanations and corrections of 'accumulated misprints' and 'misplaced quotations' than something new. The changse of note, however, occur on pages 598 and 641. The first one is in connection with the conversion of surplus-value into capital. Here an attempt is made to make it clear that the capitalist mode of appropriation does not arise by flouting the primary laws of commodity production, it arises, on the contrary, from their operation. The second one, which occurs in the chapter on "The General Law of Capitalist Accumulation' is a decided improvement on one obscure passage dealing with centralization.

Besides this supplement of the changes made, the present edition contains Marx's prefaces to the first two German editions and to the French edition. Here we get also Engels' introduction to the first English edition and to the fourth German edition. One feels that to this might have been usefully added Marx's preface to the "Critique Of Political Economy", which more than anything else gives an insight into Marxian writings.

To add to the interest of the book is given in the end the circumstances under which the first English edition was brought out and the reception it had.

A useful index of authorities classified under 'Authors', 'Anonymous', 'Newspapers and Periodicals', 'Parliamentary Reports', and 'Other Official Publications' revised in the "Volksansgabe" of the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute too is appended.

R. V.

The Function Of Poetry

It Is Concerned With Experience, Not Form

By: PETRONIUS

"It was hardly to be expected that these simple, old style verses of mine would find favour with any publisher in a country where the fashion now is to invoke, not the ancient divinity of Mount Parnassus, but the ultra-modern, pseudo-muse of the "Waste Land," complains Mr. Joseph Furtado, whose earliest verses, "A Goan Fiddler," were introduced into the world of English poetry by the late Sir (as he afterwards became) Edmund Gosse and whose "Songs In Exile" are now published in this country.

THE MUSE IN DISPUTE.

Mr. Furtado does not stop at this statement but proceeds to disparage the dishevelled slut who "being herself without a spark of divine fire can do no more than arouse in her votaries a pedantic ambition to dazzle the reader by novel forms and phrases, which, after all, merely bore or bewilder them. This is evidently a mild case of the "idee fixe" which in any other person may perhaps be found inexcusable but which in one of Mr. Furtado's position, with the character of the singer we may claim to some extent to understand even if we did not sympathise with it, calls for an explanation:—Mr. Furtado is 66. One does not, of course, seek to hurt his sensibility by alluding to his age which he himself states with entirely justifiable pride. Age, too, has not blunted the edge of his poetic sensibility even if for some reason which one is unable to discover, he found himself incapable of adjusting himself to the external aspect of the scene where so much has happened without perhaps disturbing his awareness. One does not want, again, to seem to reproach him for this lack of response to the need of adjustment. Other men (and women) gifted with greater sensibility and powers of mental agility have been and are, found wanting in this response. And, finally this incapacity to understand or to be moved by other singers who use a different mode but who also possess the same loyalties to the sacred Mont Parnasse arises undoubtedly out of the absorbing preoccupation with their own passion for the adorable muse of poetry.

To understand, in this case also, is to forgive. It must, however, be pointed out that Mr. Furtado, in the generalizations he employs with a certain amount of intolerance if not bitterness, fails to discriminate between what is spontaneous and inevitable and what is lacking in, certainly to critical or appreciative understanding, the authentic accent, that, in other words, which is the content of poetry. It is fashionable to cite T. S. Eliot's "Waste Land" as typical of a new 'school' or generation of English verse and to fix it as a frontier or boundary-mark. But this procedure betrays a lack of the elementary knowledge of the function of poetic articulation because, although frontiers may have their uses (and unquestionably misuses and, abuses, as well), to depend on them entirely, in the manner in which it is done is to repudiate the essential task of poetic expression.

BLASPHEMY IN POETRY.

Mr. Furtado, like so many others who make the same mistake, repudiates, not so much the other lovers who are as irresistibly drawn to the object of their adoration, but the adorable one herself—a sacrilege at which no doubt he will shake his venerable and gentle head and shudder. A poet who populates Parnassus with the faithful who shall worship in the one church, hug a dogma and hunt the brethren who will not follow them—it does violence to our own conception of religious feeling. Not only in our epoch—on which we pride ourselves as the most tolerant—but practically in every other epoch in the history of poetry, English as well as French, men have been branded as apostates who were later acclaimed as great artists struggling successfully under the necessity of articulating their image of beauty, their sensations, and all that we consider as intimate artistic experience without which the coldness and falseness of a classicism would close in and atrophise the impulse of creation. Thus arose a Bandelaire, a Verlaine or a Rimband, men who emerged out of the suffering, squalour dirt, vice and tragedy of their starved-out individual lives to proclaim, in some instances with bitter and withering imprecations, horrible blasphemies, on their lips, a new religion or vision of beauty. They have been the men who have suffered so much, passed through the limits of human degradation not infrequently with the martyrdom of saints, in order to guard their lovely dream of beauty which has enriched poetry.

A TOUCH OF DAVIES.

One is afraid Mr. Furtado fails to appreciate the actual situation in English or any other poetry of our times. What is of intrinsic value as poetic experience survives at all times the external form and cannot possibly be rendered "obsolete." Obscurity itself, when it is dictated by the inner necessity of artistic creation, apart from the theories of surrealism, assumes a strange coherence—this applies to the 'modernists' as well as to Mallarme (who is so evocative and difficult and earned his bread by designing women's dresses and writing fashion notes, poor devil). Nor is all verse that is written and enjoyed to-day modernist or "a la Eliot" contrary to the suggestion Mr. Furtado makes, one feels unjustly, both to himself and his contemporaries. His own verse strongly reminds one of W. H. Davies who of course is his superior, not merely in the poetic craftsmanship but in the quality and management of his expression of poetic emotion.

THE EXILE'S SONGS.

The man who, as Mr. Furtado reports, told him "Luckily nobody cares for your poetry," was of course either a fool or a knave because, the "Songs In Exile" contain, despite the handicap of the wooden matrical form, verses of striking beauty and charm In the

"BIDEE MAKERS."

A little leaf,
A little stuff—
O not so much
Enough, enough—
A little twist,
A little thread,
A little bidee—
A little bread!
"There goes the poor old man!"
—the dears!—
A fountain, in a vale of tears!
I pity them, they pity me—
How good, O world couldn't
thou not be!

Or take "The Flight," so significant of the exile awareness:

Like a thief I slunk
"Are you leaving away us?"
Asked the palm-trees, bending low.
"His deceiving us."
Cried the birds, "we too will go"—
And they followed me.
On the way I sold the house
For a bagatelle.
"Judas! Judas! croaked the crows,
... ...
From his grave my father rose
Rose and followed me:
Strange worlds before me spread,
'My' world was lost to me—
And like a Cain I fled,

He has dramaticised the exiles tragedy with admirable a verbal economy and power.

SPEECH OF POETRY.

The songs in this collection are touched with lyric feeling but make a contest to the rapturous outburst of the more complete songs that could be written only in our beautiful speech "Concani." The former certainly suffer in contrast although it must be admitted that the nostalgic feeling of the exile is essentially transmitted by them. They are, episodal and evocative and composed frequently with a fine sense of verbal effect but to the ear accustomed to the sweetness and caressing lanquor of "Concani" they bring a disturbing sense of incompleteness, the nostalgic hunger that those who live in strange and alien cities submerged in the exiles unappiness can alone understand or experience

SONGS IN EXILE by Joseph Furtado, C. P. Works, East Street Poona, Rs. 6-0-0.

HINDI BOOKS

UDAN. (Translation of original Pali) Translated by Bhikshu Jagdish Kashyap, M. A.—Price Re.1. Published by Mahabodhi Sabha, Sarnath, Benares.

Udan means the utterance of a saint. In the work under review there is a collection of such utterances of Bhagwan Budha. They are, indeed, very appealing and one must congratulate the translator for acquainting the Hindi world with such useful and interesting knowledge, The book is a useful addition to collections of Pali works translated into Hindi.

GEETA-SANDESH. (A Hindi translation of Swami Ramdas' original English work) by Sjt. Gulabrai, M.A., published by Anandashram, Ramnagar, Kanhangad P. O., S. I. R. Price As. 12.

Prof. Gulabrai is not a new name to the Hindi world. Whatever he does he does well. Geeta-Sandesh is no exception to such. Swamiji's learned book has been rendered into Hindi. Every chapter of the Bhagwatgita has been handled by Swamiji in an original way and one unhesitatingly recommends the reading of the book to Hindi-knowing people.

H. P. G.

Pleasant Homes

MAKE UP YOUR BED IN STYLE

Bedspread Deserve Careful Selection Because They Take Up So Much Space In A Room

BEDTIME stories are different the world over. In Holland the beds are built into the wall like closets, while the Germans sleep 'under' their feather pads instead of on them. The Italians stuff their pillows with wool or maybe it's brick dust—anyway or they're hard as rocks. . . nearly. The Chinese build fires inside their stone beds, while the Japanese sleep on the floor with wooden pillows. The Russians make their beds on top of their stoves, while the Americans put the springs inside the matress—of all things.

Pay Attention

And no doubt each race thinks his way is the best. Certainly I wouldn't trade a good American bed for anything I've ever heard of in sleeping contraptions. But I believe in lavishing as much attention on the way the bed looks as upon the way it sleeps.

I'll prefer some of the simpler things I've seen about, however,—the Scotch plaid spreads, for instance, that are turning up for maple beds. Interestingly enough the plaid isn't being used for the entire bed—it's more likely to appear as the flounce, then in bias bands to finish off a plain white top piece. Or in place of the plaid you can use a fine checked gingham in pink or blue for daintier spread repeat the design in a chair cover or valance, and see what a change you will have made in the room without spending but a few dollars.

For A Song

Another pleasant idea that can be worked out for just a song is the use of old time dark blue calico for a bedspread. Looks as nice as anything in a room with pale pink walls. The spread can be finished at top and bottom of flounce with a white ruffle if desired.

Chintz is always an effective idea for a bedspread, and there are ever so many ways to vary the result. Now that washable chintzes are so important in the fashion picture, I'm seeing lots of chintz used as banding on plain white cotton. Or sometimes the motifs are out and appliqued on a plain fabric. Especially attractive are the bands or applique on plain when the all-over chintz has been used to upholster or slip-cover the bed itself—use the all-over chintz for the bolster then.

One of the smartest quilt-spread I've seen in coon's age was made of wide strips of light blue and white cotton pieced together the full length of the quilt—very modern looking. The back side had a flowered percale. A floral quilting pattern was worked up the wide stripes like garlands. This quilt was used for a spread with a white box pleated flounce.

A Work Of Art

For that matter, I think we're neglecting our destiny in not making more of flower quilting—or trapunto work. Plain materials—either cotton or silk—can be so beautifully quilted in floral garlands, wreaths or sprays. And when you've done a piece of quilting like that, you've really accomplished a work of art. Such a quilt would be as handsome a bedspread as anyone could want. And that would be suitable for quite a formal room.

Another type of hand made spread that has heirloom quality is the crocheted or knitted spread of cotton. Here's one tip if you undertake one of this kind the more filled-in patterns have more style to them than the very open patterns. The filled-in patterns take more time and more thread but they're worth the extra trouble, especially since you're making a thing of enduring beauty.

That Lovely Droopy Quality

But if you do'nt have the time to undertake a hand-made spread, you'd be surprised to find out how many interesting textural fabrics there are in white which have almost the identical look of hand work; that lovely droopy spongy quality. Ever so many decorators choose them for best bedrooms. Other textural materials in various weaves and colours make stunning spreads.

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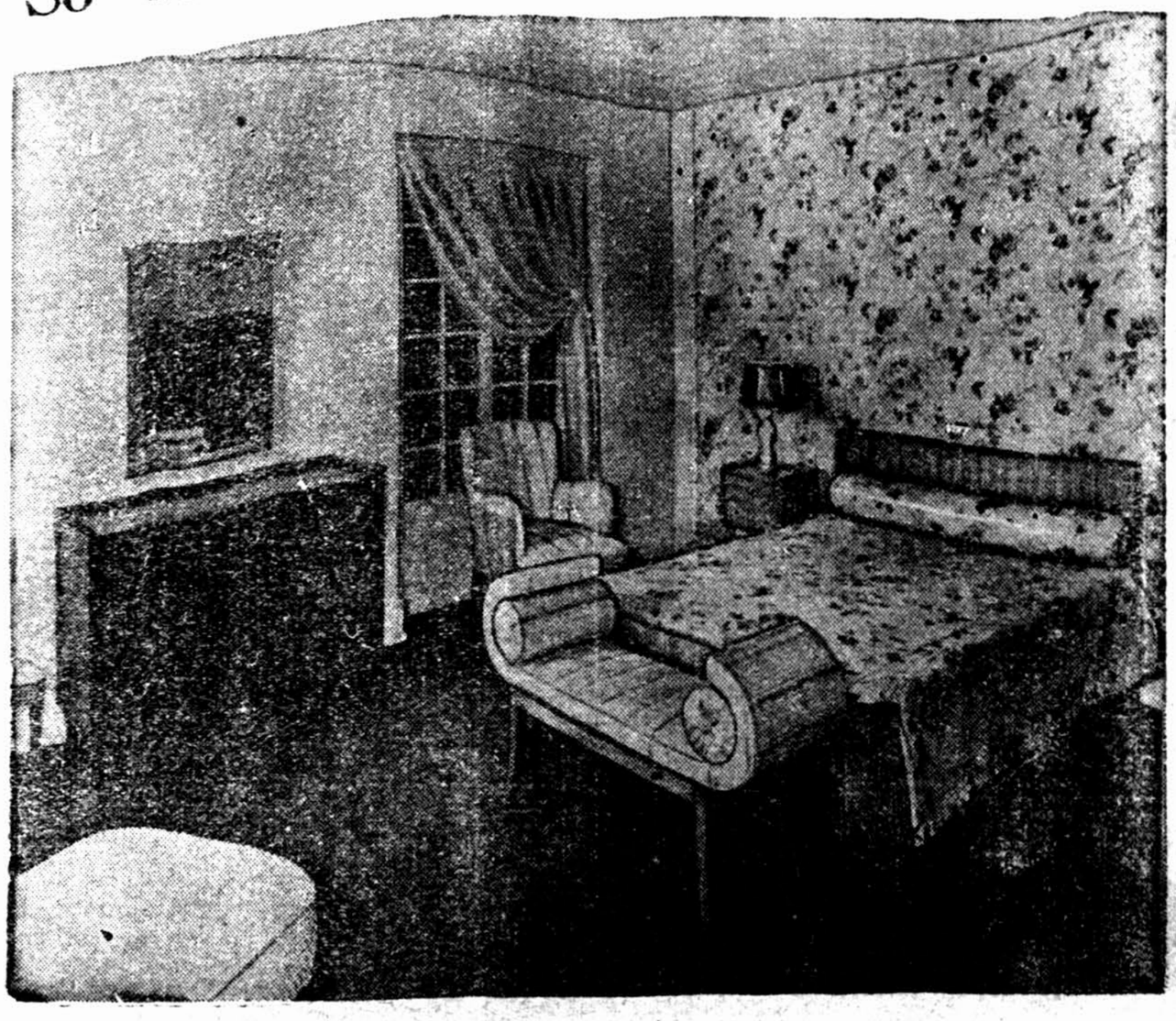


The current style in modern furniture has more of a curving graciousness to it and so it can be used pleasantly with flowered things. Here one wall of the room has been covered in a flowered chintz and the bedspread is made of the same material.

A Boy's Room Has To Be Tough

"Tom's father gave him a new football and a pair of football pants," writes Tom' smother, "and immediately we were deluged with trophies and pennants and more football paraphernalia than I knew existed. It's my job to make his orom look like something. He brings all his friends there so it will have to be a pretty "tough" room, as far as wear goes. I plan to get a studio couch in place of his present old ironbed. I'll paint the dresser now in the room but will get a new desk or study table. The walls will also be fully painted and I'll get new curtains, I have an old green rug that will have to do—in fact it's not bad looking. Will you help me plan the room?"

Boy Scout Wall Paper

"What about painting the room with that Boy Scout design wall paper? It's a small medallion paper, patterned with Boy Scout emblems. Then get a stout rep or homespun in his high school colours to use for curtains and spread. Let him put the banners and pennants over the walls to his heart's content. For his trophies and general junk, shelves seem about the best solution to me. Why not paint the chest of drawers is one of the school colours too. I think I'd have a flat top maple desk here—that

Tom is overflowing the place with football paraphernalia.

will serve the purpose very well for the present and be a good piece of furniture for any part of the house later on. A few folding camp stools with stripped awning seats might not be a bad idea for extra seats when the entire gang descends.

Prudent Ladies

in England and France always keep handy a bottle of Dr. Patterson's Pills to end delay directly they get suspicious. These pills, which have been used in Europe by untold millions of women during the last 30 years, succeed where *quinine* and *Ergot* fail and give the *desired results* in 5 to 8 days. Guaranteed harmless.

These pills of British manufacture are sold in originally sealed bottles in three strengths at Rs. 2/4, Rs. 3/12/ and Rs. 5/- per bottle of 72. The last strength is for obstinate cases and is most reliable.

Relieve your mental anguish by purchasing a bottle from the nearest Chemist or direct from:

BRIJMOHAN & CO.

6, Phirozeshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. (Literature free.)

Chief Bombay Stockists

Marshall and Co. Popular Pharmacy, Patani Bros. Mangaldas Street.

The Communist International And Mr. M. N. Roy

Significance Of Manuilsky's United Front Resolution

(BY: "OBSERVATEUR")

"ASSISTANCE to the U.S.S.R., defence of the U.S.S.R. and co-operation in bringing about its victory over all its enemies must, therefore, determine the actions of every revolutionary organisation of the proletariat of every genuine revolutionary, of every socialist, communist, non-party worker, toiling peasant, of every honest intellectual and democrat, of each and everyone who desires the overthrow of exploitation, Fascism and imperialist oppression and deliverance from imperialist war, who desires that there should exist brotherhood and peace among nations, that Socialism should triumph throughout the world."

One need hardly apologise for reproducing this extract from the resolution moved by the leader of the Russian delegation, Comrade Manuilsky, at the seventh Congress of the Communist International that was held in Moscow in August 1935, because it constitutes the most effective reply to Mr. M. N. Roy who makes the following statement in his preface to his "Our Differences" (Saraswaty) Library, College Square, East Calcutta, Rs. 8):

"The unprejudiced reader will see that those who came to scoff have stayed to pray: The insane crusade against 'Royism' is being carried on by those who should practise what that still condemn, if they wish to be loyal adherents of the Communist International as they claim to be. It will be seen that the credit really belongs to the "Royists." It is they who are putting into practice the revolutionary policy recommended by the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, which the so-called Communist Party of India still finds it difficult to live down the tradition of ultra-leftism. They can do so because they had themselves formulated the policy, long before the present leaders of the Communist International realised that this was the only correct policy, and recommended it to the Indian Communists."

COMINTERN'S POLICY

Mr. Roy evidently has not a very great opinion about our intelligence (we can also, of course, return his graceful and 'intelligent' compliment) as the rather naive statement he makes easily shows. To begin with as the quotation from the resolution passed by the Comintern reproduced above clearly shows, the Comintern appeal is addressed to the whole world with the exception of the Fascists, who are about the only people who may not respond to it and that, it is the direct outcome of the present-day international situation for which, one ventures to hope, Mr. Roy is not claiming 'credit.' It is therefore, absurd to suggest as Mr. Roy does, that the reorientation in the policy of the Comintern had anything to do with the prophetic powers of the Royists (who were not even in an embryonic stage at the time) or their leader. The foundation of that policy was laid, in fact, shortly after 1924 when Hitler came on the international scene and following the purge of 1926 which rid the Comintern finally of the Trotskyist elements, the Comintern adopted it later in its present form. The appointment of Georgi Dimitrov of the 'Reichstag' fire fame as leader and Secretary General of the organisation is in itself significant of the place anti-fascist propaganda occupies to-day in the activities of the Comintern.

EVOLUTION OF POLICY

Founded in 1919 by Lenin, the third Communist International represents the world communists and such famous names as Radek and Zinoviev had been associated with this organisation upto 1923, during which period it was remarkably active in pursuing the policy laid down of world revolution by Lenin but which has steadily been midified in conformity with the Soviet foreign policy. And this policy combined with the growing power of international fascism organised on the basis of the anti-Comintern Pact to which Germany, Italy and Japan are the signatory powers has not failed to motivate that of the Comintern. In the face of these facts, it is difficult to admit the claims made by Mr. Roy because even supposing that the report on the Indian situation made by him as an agent or one of the agents of the Comintern was accurate and that the executive body of the organisation misused their judgment and in fact, treated him unjustly, they seem to be totally unconnected with the considerations arising out of the general world situation that brought about the change in the Comintern policy.

ROY'S EXPULSION

As regards the charges made against the Comintern which expelled Mr. Roy as a "renegade" he does not bring forward any evidence in support of them. The 'documents' republished in "Our Differences" present, at best Mr. Roy's case for what it is worth. We have no access to any material that could give us any idea about the circumstances connected with the incident and even if it were published to-day how does it help Mr. Roy whom the Comintern was quite competent to throw out of the organisation if it felt, rightly or wrongly that he did not deserve to continue its membership? In any case, he has no right to make a grievance of it and exploit it in the way he is doing. His 'credentials', again, seem to be extremely questionable:—one cannot possibly imagine any responsible Communist trying to convince the public in this country how outrageously he had been treated by the Comintern when if he really believed in his "revolutionary duties" he has so much scope for work in which he could engage himself without asking for the reward of leadership. One is not, indeed, sure if the Comintern did not act with remarkable foresight as well as wisdom in turning Mr. Roy out of the organisation.

WHEN BUKHARIN DIED

In connection with the loyalty demanded by communism, referred to above, the case of the tragic Bukharin may be cited as typical of the heroism of which the communist is capable. Like Rakovsky who, in the speech he made from the dock during the recent Moscow trial, threw so much light on the motives that made him confess his 'guilt' at least on the psychological implications underlying them, Bukharin addressed the world intellectuals with the brilliance and clarity of expression that always distinguished him as one of the greatest Marxist theoreticians to which was added the touch of pathos occasioned by the role he found himself filling. It was a strangely moving speech made by one who spoke face to face with destiny and death.

"At such moments, citizens, Judges, everything personal, all the personal incrustation, all the rancour, pride and a number of other things, fall away, disappear. And, in addition, when the reverberations of the broad international struggle reach your ear, all this in its entirety does its work, and the result is the complete internal moral victory of the U. S. S. R.

These words heighten our horror of the Moscow tragedy involving as it did wanton and unjustifiable destruction of men whose heroism and idealism are so unique in the history of humanity and who facing 'the shooting' squad, died proclaiming their unshakable faith in the cause for which they worked and died with such rare devotion. It seems to one quite strange that Mr. Roy who claims to have known these men should have published his "Our Differences" after the tragedy was enacted and should not have been prevented from parading his petty grievance . .

Sometimes when a man says a girl is a riddle it means he wants to be given up.

CLOTHES TO BE MADE FROM MILK?

Milk plays a big part in our lives. It is our first drink—and often our last. But according to a recent report of the Bureau of Dairy Industry at Milwaukee, U. S. A., milk is likely to become the most important substance we possess.

Buttons and brooches have already been made from milk, or casein, as it is known after the protein has been treated chemically. But this is only the beginning.

Soon, say the Milwaukee experts, we shall "crawl out of blankets made from milk, spread on a bed held together with milk. A rug of milk will protect your bare feet from the cold milk-coated floor. You will shave with a milk-handled razor, brush your teeth with a milk-backed toothbrush, comb your hair with a milk comb.

"Then you will put on a suit of warm milk wool, using buttons of milk to hold it in place. If you have cereal and cream for breakfast the bowl will be made from milk, and you will use a milk spoon.

"You will write on milk surfaced paper with a milk barrelled fountain pen and if you feel like reading a magazine its pages will be milk-coated."

They fly down to breakfast for Scott's Porage Oats

For young and old, Scott's Porage Oats are the ideal breakfast—delicious to eat, rich in nourishment for brain and body, easy to digest. These are the choicest of the Scottish crop and Scottish oats, as everyone knows are the finest in the world.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

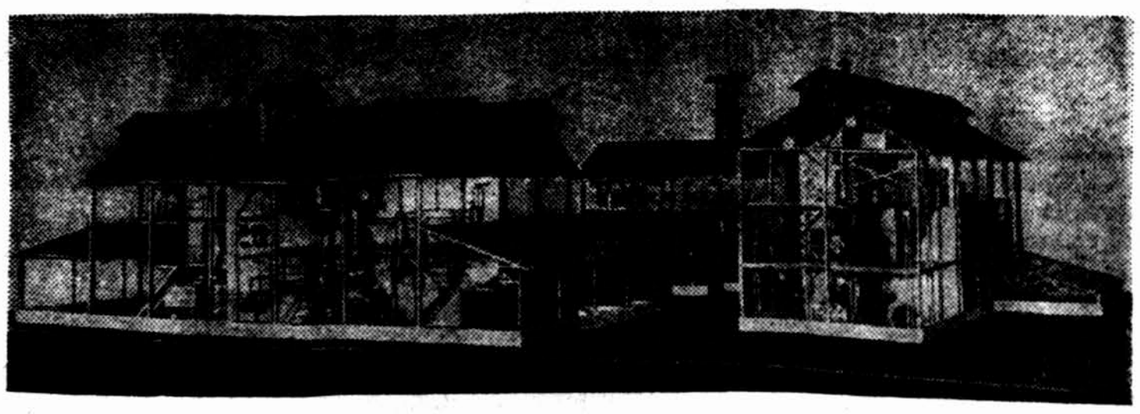
Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.

Vegetable Ghee

Congress Ministry Should Lend A Helping Hand

(By Prof. G. R. SAHGAL, B.A., B.Sc., (E.E.) Calif:, U.S.A., D.I.C., London., A.M.I.E. Industrial Engineer And Economist)

ON the main G. I. P. line to Nagpur, from Nandgaon to Chalisgaon, Kajgaon, Dhulia, Pachora, Jamner, Jalgaon, Amalner, Dharangaon, Bhusaval, Faizpur and Malkapur, all interconnected by railway, with a maximum distance of only 100 miles by rail between Chalisgaon and Malkapur the terminating points of the Industry,—and within an easy reach of Bombay by rail—Pachora the central location being only about 230 miles from the Presidency capital—there are about 25 Groundnut oil-mills with an average daily oil-milling capacity of 100 tons of oil. At present these mills work only about 7 months during the year, but if the other local crops such as cotton-seeds are also utilised, the mills could, with profit, work all the year through, and the over-head charges could be reduced thereby. The product, Groundnut oil, is exported to Layallpur in the Punjab, Cawnpore in the United Provinces and Bombay City—mostly to Lyallpur and Cawnpore where it is manufactured into edible fat, Vegetable Ghee, and



Plant Model.

returned to marketing-centres such as Bombay. etc. Very recently a limited liability company has been established in the Bombay-Suburbans but it is self-evident, that under even the most favourable circumstance, it could not dream of successfully competing with the one, if it is established in East Khandesh, and located say at Pachora.

The Plant

The apparatus or the machinery consists of (i) the extracting, (ii) the refining, and (iii) the hardening plants; with the essential auxiliaries such as Power Plant, etc., etc. Broadly speaking the working process consists of three distinct processes:—(1) Extraction, where the raw material is first cleaned and disintegrated and then enters the extractor. The oil or the fat contained in it is extracted by means of "Benzene" or some other solvent. The mixture of the oil and the solvent is drained into a still. By heating the still the solvent is evaporated, in a condenser precipitated by means of a cooling-agent, generally water, and it is then rinsed for the next extracting process. The remaining crude oil is removed from the still. The residue is used either as a cattle-feed or as a fertilizer.

Refining

The work performed by a refining plant consists of three distinct processes:—

(1) The neutralisation of the raw oil;

(2) The washing and bleaching of the oil, and

(3) The deodorising treatment.

All vegetable and animal oils contain certain admixtures of free fatty acids, albuminoids, mucilage, and other odour and taste carrying particles. If the oil is intended to be used in connection with the food-stuff industries, it is necessary to remove all those impurities, or in other words, the oil must be refined. To this end, the raw oil is first conveyed to a neutralising apparatus, where it is treated with neutralising chemicals, such as caustic soda. The free fatty acid combines with the neutralising agent and formed what is called the "Soap-Stock", which collects in the bottom part of the tank and is subsequently conveyed to the "Saop-Stock Vat". In short, the crude oil is disacidified, by means of diluted lye, in a neutralizer, the fatty acids then separated forming the "Soap-Stock."

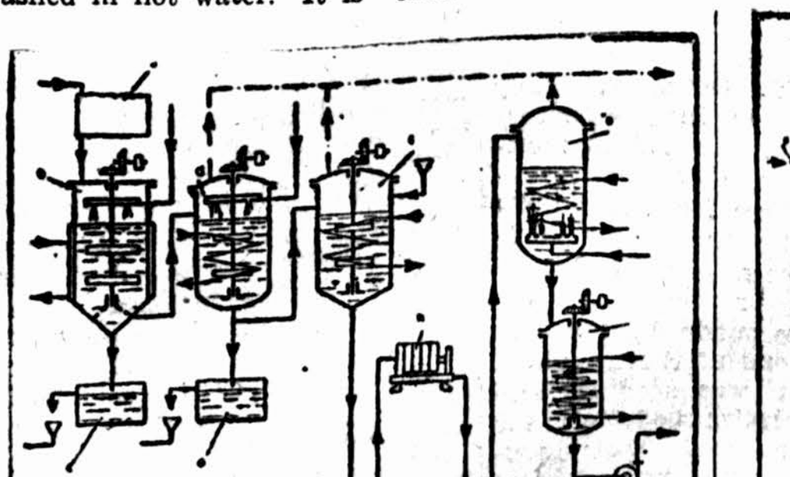
Next, the neutralised oil is washed in hot water. It is then dried in a vacuum at an increased temperature, being subjected to vigorous stirring all the time. After leaving the washing and drying tanks, it passes on to the bleaching tank, where by the addition of bleaching earth, it is decolourised to the desired extent. The mixture is pumped through a filter-press, and then the one is separated from the other.

The oil, thus cleaned and filtered, is then treated in a deodorising apparatus. Super-heated steam is made to pass through it under a vacuum, and thus the oil is deprived of its rancid taste and smell. The volatile taste and odour carriers are removed while the deodorised oil is cooled down to an ordinary indoor room temperature and is once more subjected to a filtering process, this time in a "Polishing Filter Press." The result is edible oil of a light and brilliant colour. To recapitulate after neutralizing, the oil is washed, dried and treated with Bleaching clay to decolourise the same. The decolourised oil enters a special apparatus where it is made tasteless and odourless by means of super-heated steam and by subjecting it to high vacuum. After being cooled and once more filtered the resulting product represents a Superior-Grade Edible-Oil or Edible-Fat.

"Hardening"

In order to convert liquid oils and fats of vegetable or animal origin into hard fat, it is necessary to combine them with "Hydrogen." Such combination is effected in the presence of a catalytic agent, i.e. a substance which, although taking no part in the chemical process itself, makes the chemical reaction between the two Reagents (in this case Oil and Hydrogen) possible and hastens it. The only metal now-a-days used for a catalytic agent in oil-hardening industry is Nickel. Two kinds of

(Continued On Page 55)


a = Raw Oil Tank
b = Neutralising Apparatus
c = Soapstock Vat
d = Washing and Drying Tank
e = Tank for Washing Water
f = Bleaching Apparatus
g = Filter Pump
h = Filter Press
i = Tank for Bleached Oil
k = Deodorising Apparatus
l = Oil Cooler
m = Oil Pump

Diagrammatic view of a Refining Plant.

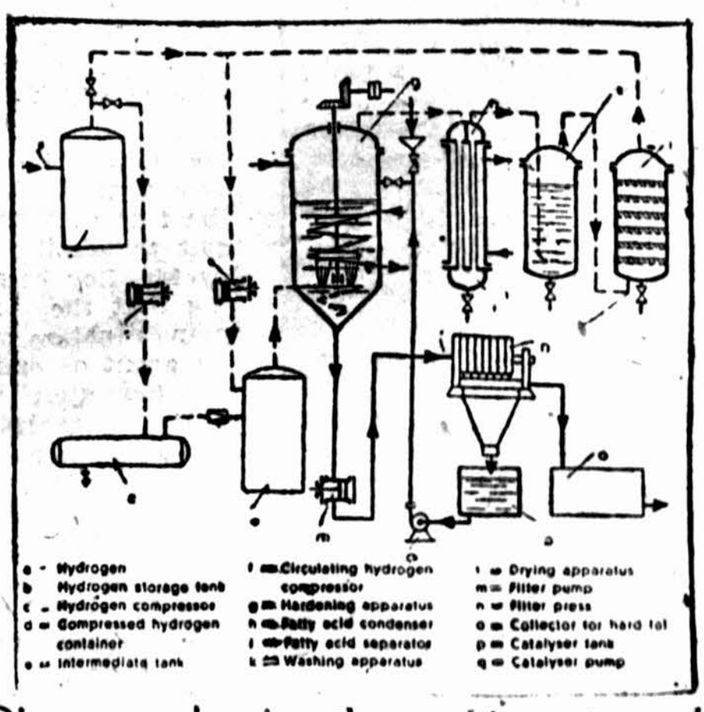

a = Hydrogen
b = Hydrogen storage tank
c = Hydrogen compressor
d = Compressed hydrogen container
e = Intermediate tank
f = Circulating hydrogen compressor
g = Hardening apparatus
h = Fatty acid condenser
i = Fatty acid separator
k = Washing apparatus
l = Drying apparatus
m = Filter pump
n = Filter press
o = Collector for hard fat
p = Catalyser tank
q = Catalyser pump

Diagram showing the working of an oil Hardening Plant.

POSSIBILITIES OF ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIES IN EAST KHANDESH

CHEMISTRY IN PEACE AND WAR?

Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel prize chemist of Columbia University, addressing the American Association for the Advancement of Science referred to the part that Chemistry plays in peace and in war. "Chemistry can and perhaps will destroy our European civilization". In the war machines of to-day, the important agents are chemicals, explosives, incendiary mixtures or poison gases. If the people desire, a very different future of chemistry can be painted. Science can produce an abundance fo valuable goods, contribute to man's knowledge of the Universe free him from superstition and error, and bring him intellectual freedom.

If forces of Chemistry are directed towards peace rather than war, he foresees for the future: "Better clothes from better textiles, more beautifully dyed, produced with less effort. More wholesome food in greater variety and abundance, sufficient to support larger populations. Houses of materials as yet unknown. more durable, more beautiful and more easily constructed. Liquid fuels for autos and airplanes made from materials grown on farms. New medicines for disease."

THIRD WEEK CHANGE AT BROADWAY

Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey take the fans back almost 100 years in their latest comedy thriller, "Silly Billies", produce by RKO Radio, which will be a new programme from to-day for three days at The Broadway, Dadar.

The locale of the story is the Indian Territory in 1850. with all its "wild and woolly" characters and atmosphere. Four hundred extras are bedecked in costumes of that period, representing pioneers, cowboys, miners, the U.S. Cavalry and redskins braves.

At one point, Wheeler and Woolsey are inducted into the Sioux tribe, and are decorated with war paint and feathers.

One of the highlights is an attack on a '49ers caravan in which 26 covered-wagons are used. Spectacular riding is done during the attack.

A Page For Women

Woman's Greatest Asset Of Beauty

Tresses That Charm And Why?

By Miss ALICE SEQUEIRA

WHAT I most admire in women is not the gorgeous borders tacked to saris of varied colours, not the bewitching carriages and finger-rings, not the dainty sandals with coloured interwoven, straps not even the pink on the lips, the cheeks and the finger-tips, but the long raven locks plaited and coiled up, in the style of the Greek and Roman ladies, and decked with a wreath of sweet-smelling jasmine and chrysanthemums. Yet how many ladies devote more attention to the f and less to the hair!

Hair Fashion—South India n style.

No Expensive Hair Oils

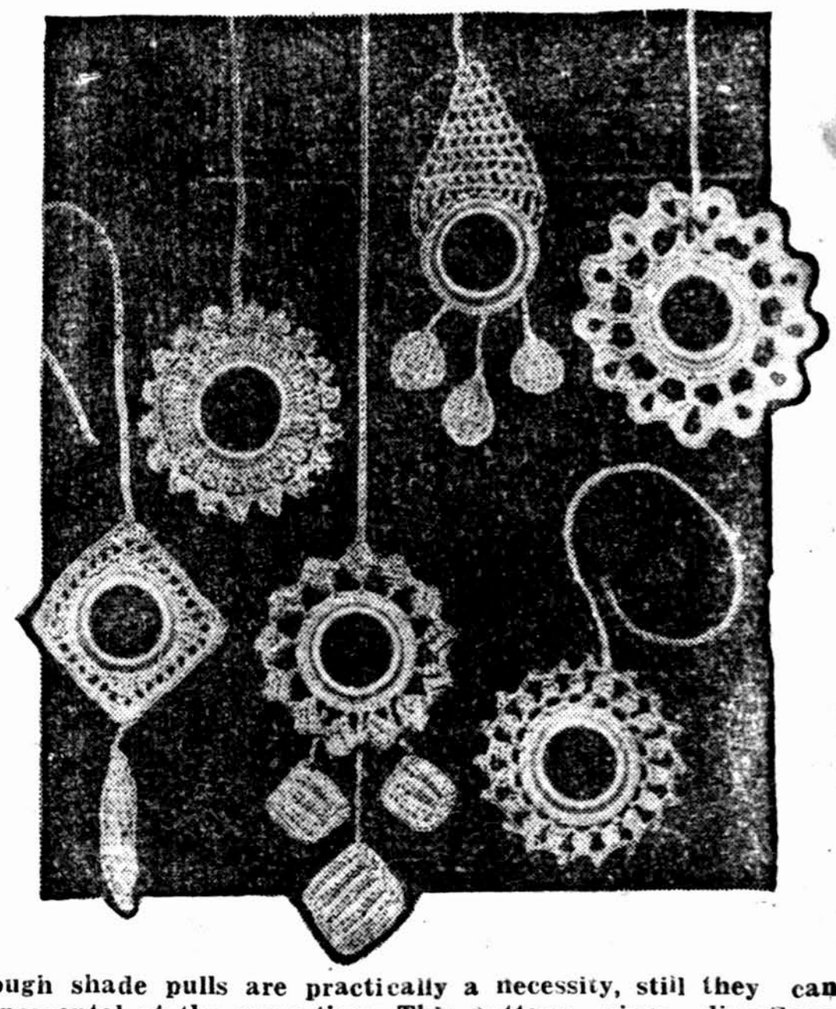
However, there are some who are keen on having long hair and spend much money on advertised hair-oils. It is for their benefit that I now write. Do not depend on artificial aids, but let Nature do her work! Just as a healthy complexion and face pre-suppose a healthy body, so too to have good hair, you must have good health. A hair sun-bath for fifteen minutes is essential for ladies who do not go out, but it must be taken in the morning hours and not at noon.

The Summer Hair Problem

This problem is none other than the falling of hair, with its attendent evils. In summer's offsprings—heat, dusty winds, salt sea-breezes, combine to bleach the hair and make it dry and brittle. The day's work causes sweating of the scalp and the oiled hair to emanate smell. How will you meet this problem? To begin with, have a fixed time for attending to

(Continued On Page 52)

Crocheted Pulls For Shades And Lamps



Although shade pulls are practically a necessity, still they can be ornamental at the same time. This pattern gives directions for the six designs illustrated, so any taste will be suited. It's the work of only a few moments to crochet enough for a whole room, and you'll like the designs so much, you'll be decorating lamp chains and curtain tie-backs, with the same motifs.

Requested Recipes

Mint Jelly Made Attractive By Adding Vegetable Coloring—Molasses Pie Quick And Simple To Make

"I should like a recipe for mint jelly, which has a clear bright green color. When I boil fresh mint with my apples, and make jelly from the juice, it has a good flavor, but a most unattractive color. What is the trouble?" This question has come recently from a reader. Good color may be secured by adding a small amount of green vegetable coloring, either in paste or in liquid form. Be sure that the apples are green, so that your jelly may be firm.

Another request which has come is for a recipe for molasses pie. There are a number of recipes listed under this title, and one is very different from another. I am printing my favourite recipe today. I hope that you will like it.

MOLASSES PIE.

1/4 cup molasses
1/4 cup boiling water
1/4 teaspoon soda
Pastry
1 cup flour
1/2 cup Sugar
1 1/2 tablespoon butter

Mix the molasses together with water and soda. Beat until foamy. Pour into a pie pan lined with pastry. Mix flour, sugar and butter to make crumbs Sprinkle over top of pie. Bake for 30 minutes in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F.

MINT JELLY.

2 pounds apples
water
About 20 sprigs of mint or 1 teaspoon mint flavoring
3 cups sugar
Green coloring

Wash and quarter apples. Cover with boiling water, cover and cook until very soft. Turn into jelly bag to drain. Measure one quart juice and add crushed mint leaves and stalks. Cook slowly twenty minutes, strain into clean saucepan. Heat to boiling. add sugar and boil until sirup sheets off spoon. Tint with green vegetable colouring. Pour into sterilized glasses and seal. Yield, 3 glasses.

(COPYRIGHT)

The improvement in my complexion was remarkable

...after I began using these DAGGETT & RAMSDELL *creams*

Once you have seen the wonderful improvement Daggett & Ramsdell's creams will make in your complexion you will never again be satisfied with any other face creams. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream penetrates deeper, cleanses more thoroughly, softens and nourishes your skin as no other cream you have ever used. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream protects the most delicate skin from the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust and imparts a smooth finish to your powder and make-up. Start looking your loveliest through the daily use of Daggett & Ramdell's creams.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

OUR SHORT STORY

LUDOVICO and HIS LUCK

By LIVIA FURTADO

"WHAT a hand!" growled old Jose, scrutinising his cards with a corrugated brow. "All luck seems to have deserted me since Ludovico left off playing. Isn't he ever going to join us again?"

"Looks as though his wife's death has broken him completely", commented Francisco, arranging his own cards.

The speakers were members of a card party—a weekly fixture—at Domingo's in the little village of M—in Goa. Ludovico, the subject of their talk, had only a month ago been left a widow and was prevented either by respect for his wife's memory or by fear of giving scandal from joining again his cronies at cards.

"Pooh! Sounds pretty sentimental. It is not in vain that I have lived these five and sixty years. Men"—here Jose paused a second to pull at his pipe and, with a knowing look in his eyes, continued—"men, I say, will always be men, and no man will mourn his wife for life". Queer noises came from the rest of the players in appreciation of the old cynic's remarks, and soon all were engrossed in play.

* * * *

Comfortably esconsed in an easy-chair and holding between his fingers a cigar that was slowly smouldering to ashes, sat Ludovico, in deep thought. Long ago as a child he had acquired the habit of thinking aloud and, despite all his efforts to overcome it, the habit still persisted.

"Another year—and now all alone." Pause. In the course of two years from his wife's death he had his daughter married in a neighbouring village and his son employed in far-off Karachi.

"Ough!" Yawn. "This lonely life!—If only I had the money, I.....".

Presently a reminiscent look came into his eyes as he dallied with the memory of Anita, wondering, as he had often done before, whether it was for love of him that she still remained a spinster. And a smile played around his lips as he made up his mind to go and find out the truth.

"Viva Senhora Dona Anita!" he rehearsed his first greeting. "Que belo dia!.....I was just passing by when I thought of dropping in." A long silence.

"So-or-te Miseri-cord—so-or-te Misericord—so-or-te—". It was this cry, coming from the vendor of "Misericordia" lottery tickets, that roused Ludovico from his day-dream and sent him running to the window.

"Hey!" he shouted, clapping his hands. The boy looked back and came up eagerly, asking; "How many tickets, senhor?"

"Let me see.....no, no, no,' muttered Ludovico as he turned over some numbers.

"Here, this—No. 6089. Results on Monday, hein?"

"Yes, senhor."

"Well, well, today is Friday; Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday" counted Ludovico on his fingers and, repeating to himself "6089,6089,6089," he went in and reverently placed the ticket under St. Anthony's statue.

* * * *

Four days later Ludovico was roused from his slumbers by the cock's first crow. "To-day's the day!" he told himself excitedly and, recollecting that the results would not be available before noon, wondered how he was going to control his impatience till then. When at last he received the list of results, Ludovico, his heart pounding, scanned the numbers and all of a sudden his face lit up. There—6039; First prize: Rs. 40,000! Could it be true? Could it? Rushing to St. Anthony's statue, he drew out the ticket and compared the numbers. They were the same, but he could not believe his eyes. Again and again he looked at the numbers, and compared them digit by digit, till finally he seemed to see nothing but a blur before him. "Forty thousand! forty thousand! forty—" he repeated, pacing up and down and then sinking into a chair.

The news spread like wildfire in the village. Ludovice, son of the late Joe Vincents, had won a big prize! All envied him his luck and many called over to congratulate him. And as usual in such cases, congratulations were combined with pieces of gratuitous advice as to the disposal of the money. Some recommended a deposit in the Banco Nacional as being the best, because the safest, investment. Others said there was just as much safety and much more profit in the business of advancing small loans to the village folk against the security of gold ornaments or other valuables. Still others declared that there was nothing, after all like investment in landed property and pointed out that so-and-so's paddy field was for sale and going cheap. And last but not fewest were those who insisted that, whatever else he did, Ludovico should not fail to celebrate, by way of thanksgiving, the feast of St. Anthony; had not the Saint brought him luck and was he not, besides, the village patron? But Ludovico listened to all, smiled and kept his own counsel.

This stroke of fortune naturally enlarged the circle of Ludovico's friends. The evenings were no longer boring to him as they invariably brought to his house a friend or neighbour to discuss the day's news over a glass of 'fenim' (local substitute for whisky or brandy and twice as "hot" as either, though twenty times as cheap). And gradually his house itself took on a more inviting appearance. The old cement flooring now shone with mosaic tiles, the dingy walls were replastered and given a bright coat of green and the ancient balcony made way for a modern verandah. In this verandah Ludovico would often be found seated, looking at the world with satisfaction.

* * * *

Ludovico's wedding to Anita was to be a private affair. At a small table he bent over a letter to her. "To-morrow week," he wrote "please God....."

"Baba" came Pedro's voice through the half-closed door.

"What's the matter now? I'm not to be disturbed."

"But, Baba here's a telegram.

"Telegram!" echoed Ludovico. "Bring it here quick." And on tearing open the envelope, he read: "Carlos died suddenly last night."

"Carlos dead? My only son dead?" wailed Ludovico in despair. Dimly through the mist of tears he looked again at the telegram on the table and there by its side lay the unfinishing letter. That letter he realised with a bitter pang, was destined to remain unfinished. The sudden death of his son at this juncture—what could it mean but that God punished him for his selfishness in contemplating a second marriage?

* * * *

Rat-ta-tat. Ludovico gave a start and dropped the glass of 'fenim' from his hand. Of late he had stopped entertaining visitors and no one disturbed him after eight at night.

Rat-ta-tat. The knock came again. Should he open the door? No! His neighbours never merely knocked like that. When they knocked, this is how it usually went; Rat-ta-tat. "Senhor Ludovico!" or "Ludu irmao!" Pause. Rat-ta-tat. Pause. "Nobody at home?" And one could almost always tell by the voice who was calling.

But to-night the silent knocker just knocked and knocked. At last Ludovico, mustering courage, got up and opened the door. "Bhogos Saiba!" ("Lord have mercy on us!") he exclaimed as someone so much like his son stood before him. Was it a ghost?

"Papa, it is I", said the apparition.

"You?—You?" gasped Ludovico, and collapsed to the ground."

"Help!.....help!.....help! !! rang out a cry through the stillness of the night. Many neighbours rushed out of their houses. Who was it calling?

"Help...help! Help!" came the appeal louder still.

"At Ludovico irmao's" said a voice and all ran to his house, half fearing, half hoping—as is the manner of neighbours all the world over—that some fresh tragedy awaited them there.

And, sure enough, near the threshold lay Ludovico, flat on his back. All crowded round him. But he wasn't dead. Only in a swoon. Pedro the servant came running from the kitchen, forced his way to his master's side and brought him round with a smoking rag. Ludovico opened his eyes and muttered in an incoherent whisper: "It was he—Carlos....."

"Yes, Papa?...Papa?" All heads turned towards the speaker so far unnoticed. Ludovico touched his son's hands and felt his hair and wondered if he was awake or dreaming.

* * * *

"A great scandal but all the same a jolly good joke!" declared Francisco as he gathered the cards for a fresh deal.

"Poor Ludu," put in Jose sympathetically. "The shock of suddenly finding alive a son mourned as dead was enough to kill any father. Human nature will be human nature, and that heartless son of Ludu's had no right to send a bogus wire to prevent the marriage. It's inhuman!" ended old Jose banging the table with his fist.

"Quite so," agreed a third player, Antonio. "But I belive Carlos saw no other way to shake the old man's determination to remarry. Just as", he added, with a twinkle in his eye, "I see no other way to cheat you of this trick." And, placing a card on the table, he laughed: "Trumped!"

(All the characters in this story are fictitious and no reference to any living person is intended).

RESULTS

OF THE

Criminals Competition

WILL BE ANNOUNCED

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S ISSUE

NEW METAL IN MARKET

Of increasing importance in the commercial world is a metal known as moly. Its full name is molyb-denum. The Romans knew something about this greyish white metal, without appreciating its value; the Japanese, in the 7th century, used it in the manufacture of swords; but only in the last 20 years has moly come into its own.

Before the war the consumption of this metal was neglible, its rarity keeping its price prohibitive. Then vast deposits were discovered in Colorado, the price came tumbling down, and all sorts of uses were found for it. In 1937 over 20,000,000 pounds were consumed.

What does moly do? Seldom used alone, moly is of greatest value when combined in an alloy with other metals. Moly's particular asset is the hardness it imparts to high-speed steel, though less than one per cent. may be added. No other alloying metal imparts the same degree or uniformity of hardness. Think of the growing demand for hard steel in the manufacture of aeroplanes, motor-cars and armaments, to name only three industries, and you begin to realise the tremendous importance of moly.

POISON GAS TO KILL WEEDS

In his war on weeds man has tried various weapons. One of the latest to be used is poison gas. This has effectively killed the weeds but an obvious disadvantage is the danger to human beings in the vicinity. Protected by gas-masks workers pour an oily liquid called chloropicrin on to the soil, well rake the area and cover it with large sheets of paper. The fluid vaporizes to form a lethal gas as used in the war of 1914-18. The purpose of the paper is to delay the escape of the gas for as long as possible.

Art In Practice

By D. G. VYAS

PAINTING IS NOT A LUXURY — COMMUNITY SHOULD BE ART-MINDED — EXCESS IS NOT A CRITERION OF EXCELLENCE OF ART — DEMAND DETERMINES GROWTH OF ART — ARCHITECTURE ELIMINATES PAINTING — ART INDIAN INDO-EUROPEAN — BLENDING OF CULTURES VERSUS BRUTE FORCE — BALGANDHARVA HONOURED.

Art is popularly considered to be synonimous with painting and an artist with a painter obviously because of the pervasion by art of every-day life. The inseparability of art from human activities is universally accepted in theory, but the position of art is still oscillating between the two extremes —luxury and necessity. So long as art is not enshrined, in practice, in its legitimate place, it is in constant danger of being stifled by the cataclysmic gush of the scientific discoveries and industrial movements which dominate the present age.

Painting Not A Luxury

Painting is a permanent variety of art, but permanence is not the progress of art. Its true progress depends upon its recognition as a necessity and not a luxury. Beauty emanates from the judicious utilisation of art. Indiscriminate exploitation of art for the purposes of the different activities of the social life is a mockery of art. Excess is not always the excellence of art. The production of true art presupposes intelligent outlook and sincerity on the part of the community.

Creator And Community

The liaison between the creator and the community is not exactly the same as that between the producer and the consumer. In an ideal state of the world of art the art-consciousness of the community expresses itself in its insatiable longing for beauty and in its ability to discriminate between art-supreme and art-puerile. The acceptance, by the community, of whatever best the creator produces, is one of the essentials of the evolution of art. Stagnation of art will be the inevitable consequence if the creator is dictated to produce what the community likes. The public taste can make or massacre art.

Survival Of Art

Decadence or dormancy of art is not its disappearance. Genuine art, which is the synthesis of beauty and truth, scintillates in spite of the influences that may try to eclipse it. The indifference of mankind to art, in a particular age, should be considered as a temporary phase and not a prelude to the process of its elimination. Art can survive indifference and even persecution. However superficial and sophisticated the popular taste may be, it does not fail, if properly cultivated, to rally round the principle of integrating art in the daily life.

Society Adores Art

Painting as an artistic heritage of India is not a spent force. It permeates all the strata of the society, but is not appreciated in its true perspective. Princes and plutocrats, on the one extreme of the society, and the proletarians, on the other, adore painting even if they cannot enjoy it. The position occupied by art in social life promises better prospects for its progress, but the society is not entitled to be proud of art as long as it remains callous to the necessity of assessing its intrinsic worth.

Morbidity Of Aesthetic Sense

Reproductions and rarely originals, worth hundreds of rupees, profusely decorate the palaces of the princes and the mansions of the plutocrats. The collections do not frequently reflect their sense of discrimination between the different schools and styles of art and their love for Indian art. Some princes are proud of their collections of the works of European masters, but Indian art, unfortunately, does not claim many patrons from the well-to-do class of the art-lovers. Cheap reprints and even newspaper-illustrations generally decorate the hovels of the poor. The motives of the two classes for patronising art are different, but the morbidity of their aesthetic sense is common.

Display Of The Riches

The wealthy aristocracy, to whom art is a luxury, generally exploits it for the display of its riches. The pictorial curios and the manner of framing and hanging them invariably reveals, to the art-conscious observer, the uncultured taste and the sense of ostentatiousness of their wealthy collectors. The wealthy aristocracy, in the most of the cases, does not patronise art for its sake, but for the sake of the gratification of its sense of the self-assumed superiority by virtue of its wealth.

Education Versus Art

The literary aristocracy which claims to hold the monopoly of culture and refinement, betrays its cynical outlook on art which is the legacy bequeathed to it by the modern system of the academic education. Indispensability of the art of painting as a creative activity does not and cannot appeal to those who are nurtured in the atmosphere of the theoretical education and who look upon pedantry or philosophical revelry as a specialised form of art.

Poverty Patronises Art

The proletarians are not poor in their patronage to art in spite of their economic poverty. They seek the gratification of their artistic sense by the collection of cheap reprints. Their collections reveal their decorative sense accentuated by the pictures expressive of their devotion to the deities and reverence for political leaders. Their artistic sense generally remains in an infantile stage, because the leaders of the modern art-movements do not condescend to cultivate their interest in art.

True Patrons In Minority

The artistic sense is not the heritage of the aristocrat or the proletarian. Those who are gifted with it have not the means to patronise art and those who are gifted with the means have not the mentality to do so. Coincidence of the means and the mentality is extremely rare. The class of the genuinely art-conscious people is never in a majority capable of piloting the cause of art through the superficialities and snobbery of the world of dilettantes.

Art Not For Poor

Some leaders of art-movements who preach that art is the heritage of mankind do not believe in it in practice. The aristocratic manner in which an exhibition of art is conducted is an indication of the spirit in which art is conceived by art-leaders. The costly art is not, as a rule, the best art, but in the modern times it is believed that the art to be the best ought to be costly. In a city like Bombay art cannot shine in its true colours unless it is installed in the Taj or the Town Hall—the places inaccessible to the poor. The art which fawns upon the aristocracy and frowns at poverty is no longer a true art a dynamic force.

Art In Ancient India

Painting and sculpture were esteemed as integral parts and not decorative accessories of architecture in ancient India. Places of worship, palaces of the princes and the mansions of the plutocrats used to be the strongholds of all arts. The caves of Ajanta and Bagh are beautiful illustrations of the synthesis of architecture, painting and sculpture. Art was never isolated from the domestic life of the middle or the poor class. Decorative designs and paintings, frequently puerile, executed by the untrained artists on the walls of the houses in the rural parts of some provinces, are the vestiges of the artistic traditions of India.

Architecture Eliminates Painting

The elimination of painting and sculpture is the outstanding trend of the modern architecture. The psuedo-cubistic design of architecture devoid of any decorative element is the ideal of a landlord to whom the cost of the building is out of consideration. He is manifestly distracted from the ideal of the art of his land that art is the spring of beauty and that life without art is brutality. The best and the worst always emanates from wealth. The wealthy aristocracy which spends lavishly for the construction of massive structures cannot feel the pinch of spending something extra for art, and would not refuse to reinstate the same if it is convinced of the vital importance of art to life.

Beauty Of Architecture

Every building has its own atmosphere. Art can accentuate and enliven it. The fascination of the atmosphere of Ajanta is too well known to need any emphasis. Mural paintings in addition to the decorative designs appropriate to the functions of the different apartments of a building, whether it is used as a dwelling, school, office, assembly-hall or theatre, will augment their beauty

Painting Needs Patronage

The process of the rehabilitation of painting in the architecture of building should be begun by the Government, municipalities and local bodies. Wealthy persons should esteem the art as a potent source of beauty and as indispensable as sanitary and other requirements and should give prominence to it in the architecture of their residential buildings. The demand for art will be the dawn of its development.

Foreign Influences In Art

That there was free interchange of ideas and practices, civilisation and culture, among the Iranians and Indians was referred to by Mr. Ervad Framrose A. Bode in his lecture recently delivered at the P. V. M. Gymkhana, but his remark that during the Mauryan dynasty India borrowed many things from Iran in the sphere of architecture and society was reminiscent of the theory of foreign influences in Indian art postulated by some of the western scholars. There are a few scholars who are impartial in judgment and frank in paying a tribute to the worth and originality of Indian art. Dr. Ernst Cohn-Wiener, the Director of Art, Baroda, is one of them.

Defence Of Indian Art

Dr. Ernst Cohn-Wiener's lecture on "Migration of Indian Ornaments" delivered at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was scholarly and thought-provoking. He made a forceful defence of Indian art by asserting that there was exchange of Eastern and Western forms, spiritual as well as artistic ones, between both parts of the world. His refutation of the theory of foreign influences in Indian art was based upon the logical hypothesis that it is unjust to look always for such influences, while India herself was one of the art-centres of the world.

Imitation Not Innovation

The Hon. Swami Sampurnanand's plea in his lecture at the All-India Music Conference at Allahabad for reform in music, evolution of a suitable scheme of notation and the adoption of whatever is good in the western music, signifies that India has not yet outgrown the habit of hanging on Europe for inspiration for the development of art. Such a trend of art militates against India's political aspirations and national self-respect. Innovation in art should be original. Imitation is inimical to the progress of art. Indian scholars should consider it their duty to wipe out and not to perpetuate the slur of foreign influences and should vindicate the integrity and dignity of India's artistic heritage by taking deeper interest in the study of art and archaeology.

Asiatic League Of Nations

To build new Asia by promoting the welfare of all Asiatic nations by harmonious blending of their cultures is now the ambition of Japan, which is clearly manifest in the Social Mass Party's proposal for organising the new Asiatic League of Nations. It is ridiculous that a programme of creative activities is paraded side by side with the release of brute force that is playing havoc in China. Cultural unity can never germinate on the soil poisoned by the manure of innocent blood. It presupposes peace, harmony and love. India's creed of non-violence can create the necessary atmosphere for cultural unity.

Balgandharva Honoured

The function organised at Jalgaon in honour of Mr. Narayanrao Rajahamsa, popularly known as Balgandharva, the Kohinoor of the Marathi Stage, indicates that the popular interest has begun to focus itself on the necessity of public recognition of artists. No progress of art is possible unless genuine artists are appreciated and respected. The unappreciated and almost unnoticed retirement of Mr. Jayashankar and the unlamented death of Mr. Mohanlal Lalji, the two well-known figures of the Gujarati Stage—give poor account of the artistic sense of the play-going public of Gujarat.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted accomplished handsome girl, any religion, for young Muslim graduate gazetted officer, decent income. Apply with photo Box No. 11067, "Bombay Chronicle."

Foreign Returned M.A., 36, Business Proprietor desires marriage with healthy, attractive, educated woman possessing tact, good taste in dress, home managing and entertaining ability. Box No. 11071, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Suitable Match for Bisa Agrwal Goel healthy, handsome and well educated boy aged 21 of a very rich and respectable family. Write to Box No. 11077, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11069)

62. TO BE LET

Airy two room tenements with bath and water tap. Taraporevala Buildings, Gowalia Tank. Rent from Rs. 26|- Phone: 26455. (9684).

Auction Sales

MESSRS. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (MONDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at 189, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete Bungalow furniture, Gramophone, Remington typewriter, Cottage Piano, Singer Machine, Harmoniums, Chesterfield sets, Safes, Wardrobes, Wrist Watches, etc.

62. TO BE LET.

Airy 1st and 3rd Floors "Sunama House" Cumballa Hill 7 westerly facing bedrooms with attached bath-dressing rooms, also Ground Floor 3 rooms, Kitchen. Apply Liftman on premises or 'Phone 26455. (9885).

68. FLATS TO LET

Bhedwar House, Opposite Cum. balla Hill Post Office, 1st Floor 8 rooms. Kitchen also. Ground Floor, 2 rooms, Kitchen. 'Phone: 26455. (9883)

117. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

Light Six Buick '28 Rs. 300 or near offer. Apply Bomansha Dadbhoy. Opp. Kandewadi, Girgaum. (11083).

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

For any Degree in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Ayurvedic. Unani, Dentistry, Optics by Post. Apply: Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10897).

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two anna stamps: —Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post, Dathe (Kathiawar). (10954)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Unique Opportunity. Consult immediately Prof. N. A. Mawn, famous all over the world as an Astrologer, Palmist and Spiritual Healer in all matters in life. Excellent testimonials from Governors, Commanders-in-Chief, Maharajas, Ruling Chiefs, etc., etc. Charges moderate. Address Pyrke's Apollo Hotel, Bombay. Phone: 20175. (11072)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Silk & Woollen cloths. Pay Rs. 100. T. A. extra. Have free particulars and samples. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana 39. (10988)

Wanted Agents to secure 100 to 500 Rupees Life Insurance business, on liberal terms. Apply Independent Insurance Company, Ltd., Phirozsha Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. (11074)

651 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Golden Chance Must Not Go from your hand. Ease your worried mind. Consult M. S. Pandit. Correct predictions regarding Love, Marriage, Examinations, Travels, Business, etc. Guaranteed cure of chronic diseases by Spiritualism. Charges moderate. Court House, Dhobitalao. Consultation: 9 to 12, 2 to 7. (11086)

ANOTHER SLOVE TRAGEDY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned the verdict that death was caused by extensive burns accidentally sustained from a Primus Stove at Jogeshwari on November 24 at an inquest held to-day over the body of Sharda Dhirajlal, a girl of 18.

Dhirajlal Shamaldas Parikh, the deceased's husband, in his deposition, stated that his wife had gone to Jogeshwari to spend a few days with her sister. On the 24th instant at about 4-30 p.m. he received information that she had sustained burns from a Primus Stove. He immediately went the place and removed her to Harkisondas Hospital where she died at 11 p.m. that very night.

KURLA MILL STRIKE CONTINUES

(From A Correspondent).

It is nearly a week since the workers of the spinning department of the Kurla Swadeshi Mills struck work as a protest against the fines that were imposed on no less than 72 night-shift workers. The grievances of the workers are so genuine that nearly 700 day-shift workers of the department also struck in sympathy in response to the handbill issued by the Red Flag G. K. U. Kurla.

On Wednesday the 23rd instant Mr. Jennings called upon the strikers to put up their case before him. But even before the strikers point of view was placed before the conciliator, the management declared a lock-out at 12-30 noon!

Yesterday as the Strike Committee meeting was in progress the management sent word that they would like to open negotiations. Upon that the Strike Committee sent one of its members to the management with a view to make a definite appointment to begin the negotiations. The Strike Committee informed the management that they would have to negotiate with the Strike Committee as elected by the strikers. The management agreed and invited the Strike Committee this morning at 9-30 a.m. to begin negotiations.

Accordingly all the members of the Strike Committee went to the mill. But the management suddenly changed their mind and refused to negotiate with the Strike Committee. The Manager informed Mr. D. V. Pradhan, Secretary, I. L. P. on the 'phone that they were only prepared to negotiate with a committee "purely composed of strikers."

The Strike Committee has unanimously decided not to have any dealings with the management unless they are prepared to negotiate with this Committee.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEE KILLED

Mail Train Derailed At Morwani

The District Traffic Superintendent. Ratlam at Morwani, telegraphs this morning as follows:—

The four Up Mail of November 25 was derailed at 9-56 p.m. last night at Morwani and the line is expected to be clear for through passage of trains by 10.00 a.m. to-day.

No passenger was killed or injured but one railway employee was killed.—A. P.

Private Motor Drivers' Conference

The Private Motor Drivers (Chauffeurs) of Bombay are meeting in a Conference at 2 p.m. to-day (Sunday), with Mr. K. F. Nariman in the Chair.

The W.I.A.A. authorities have issued a press note suggesting to the motor-owners to grant leave to their drivers to-day (Sunday), afternoon to enable them to attend and participate at the Conference.

The Union officials also desire to appeal to the motor-owners of Bombay to give necessary facilities to their drivers to attend the Conference.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD

There will be a debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. on "God is a creation of man." Mr. Zalman will move the proposition and Mr. B. Behram will oppose it.

Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

HARIJANS AND HOTELS

Hotel-Keepers' Appeal To Govt.

A well attended meeting of the Bombay Hotel-keepers' Association was held at Heerabag Hall, Bombay. Hotel-keepers from all parts of the city were present. Mr. Madhavrao Bhatt presided. The various speakers exhorted all the hotel-keepers in the city to join the Association in large numbers and to make it a much stronger body to be able to face the onslaughts on the hotel trade from different sides. The following resolutions were adopted:—

ADMISSION OF HARIJAN

This meeting notes with regret and grave concern that although the object of the Bombay Congress Government in removing the disabilities of Harijans in getting admission to hotels is commendable and although this Association had no moral objection to such a move. The Government showed undue haste in endorsing the rule.

This meeting, however, notes with some satisfaction, that so far since the enforcement of the said rule nothing exceptionally untoward had happened in Bombay and that from newspapers the Government appears to have been moving in the right direction.

This meeting further resolves that as a result of the enforcement of the new rule if anything untoward happens to the detriment of any hotel-keeper of this city, this Association will have no other alternative but to consider whether or not the wholesale return of Police Licences should be resorted to by all the hotel-keepers possessing such licences or to the said insertion of the Government rule to the legal test.

The meeting is of opinion that it is not yet too late for the Government to refrain from enforcing the rule until a proper legislation is enacted.

RESTRICTIONS ON NEW HOTELS

This meeting expresses its heartfelt thanks to the Bombay Municipal Coropration for passing the resolution requiring the revision of rules governing the issue of Eating House licences with a view to restricting the number of hotels in zones in the city in order to put a check on the unusual growth in the number of such hotels and also to classifying them according to the standard of food and services given by them etc.

MINING ACCIDENTS IN DHANBAD

PATNA: (By Mail).

Two were killed and seven persons were injured in different accidents in different collieries around Dhanbad during the week ended Nov. 20, says a report from Dhanbad.

According to the same report 10 cases of factory accidents also occurred in the same area during the same period.—A.P.

Fr. Govt. Out To Nip Strike In Bud

Churchill On Transfer Of Colonies

Action Would Divide Empire From End To End

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The statement of Mr. Chamberlain and the attitude of General Smuts in South Africa and of Mr. Lyons in Australia have made it plain that "the policy of appeasing Nazi Germany by handing over British subjects of many races to a rule of terrorism and concentration camps has come to a pretty blunt halt." declared Mr. Winston Churchill in a speech at Harlow, Essex

Mr. Churchill added that such "an act of baseness" as handing over helpless native populations to Germany would divide the Empire from end to end.

Mr. Churchill rejoiced that the United States was arming and said that he could not feel the slightest anxiety at the growth of their naval power. On the contrary the greater their armed strength the safer the world would be.

Referring to the Anglo-French talks, Mr. Churchill commented that if anything divided the two democracies they would each fall an easy prey to aggression. United they had a great measure for the insurance of security.—Reuter's Special

Great Volume Of Work Gone Through

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax are very satisfied with the course of the Anglo-French conversations, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. They particularly are gratified with the great volume of work it was found possible to compress into the four-and-a-half hours' official conversations.

The General question of Anglo-Italian and Franco-Italian relations was reviewed but it is gathered that the French made no specific request to exercise her good offices towards a solution of Franco-Italian difficulties.

With regard to refugees it is understood that discussion was largely occupied by an explanation by Mr. Chamberlain of the British view. It is recognised that there are already in France three million non-Frenchmen, and France thus has already done more than her share to help to solve this problem.

The general question of guarantees for Czechoslovakia's new frontiers was discussed but it is gathered that the ministers are still awaiting the report of the Ambassadors' Commission that the frontiers have been fixed.—Reuter.

NAZI JOURNAL ON PARIS TALKS

Conversations Accompanied By Military Rumblings

BERLIN, Nov. 26.

Regret at the alleged preponderance of military subjects in the Anglo-French talks is expressed by "The Nachtasugabe" which says it is regrettable that conversations were accompanied by rather loud military rumblings.

"Some French papers have published long reports about joint Anglo-French air armament which certainly cannot be directed against the waves of the Atlantic but solely against nations living east of these two countries."—Reuter.

Mass Arrests Of Demonstrators

Military Tribunal To Try Strikers On Charge Of Rebellion

PARIS: Nov. 26.

ALL MINERS IN THE VALENCIENNES REGION HAVE BEEN REQUISITIONED BY THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR, WHO HAS BEEN GIVEN POWER TO DO SO BY AN OFFICIAL DECREE, PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.

Fifteen thousand miners returned to work. All the miners in Danzin Company near Denain received orders this morning to return to work, failing which they would have to appear before the Military Tribunal on charge of rebellion. All obeyed. All others of other companies hitherto have similarly been warned. As a result, the total number of strikers in the region has dropped to about 10,000 and these have agreed to return to work on Nov. 28 provided no disciplinary action is taken.

At the same time, the strike movement has spread among the metal works in North France, but thanks to some measures to dispatch guards mobiles, all engineering factories occupied, totalling 70, have now been evacuated. Four demonstrators out of thousands, who occupied the Renault Works were sentenced to ten days' imprisonment and to a fine of 25 francs on a charge of rebellion. Altogether 282 demonstrators have been arrested, but only four chose summary trial.—Reuter.

French Govt. Takes To Panicky Measures As Reprisal

PARIS, November 26.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERATION OF HEALTH AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES HAS ANNOUNCED THAT DEFINITE ORDER HAS BEEN ISSUED TO LOCAL ORGANISATIONS INSTRUCTING THEM TO PARTICIPATE IN WEDNESDAY'S STRIKE.

An appeal to M. Daladier to resign to enable the formation of "Government of union and moral unity" to establish internal peace and order is made by M. Blum writing in the "Le Populaire" this morning.

"I beg you, M. Daladier, not to be obstinate. You cannot retreat. You cannot advance further without launching the country and the republic into a most dangerous adventure. There is only one solution possible—throw in your hand."

Builders, small businessmen and artisans have decided to strike to-morrow. All demand the resignation of M. Daladier.

A storm when Parliament meets is foreshadowed by the clashing resolutions of the Socialist and Republican groups.

The Republicans have passed a resolution urging the Government to take strong measures against all agitators and denouncing "the purely political nature of the strikes which even ignore the needs of national defence and aid the criminal work of Communists who, having failed to start an European War, threaten to start a civil war."

COUNCIL OF WAR INSTITUTED

The Executive Committee of the C. G. T. to-night issued an appeal to workers to maintain discipline and avoid harming persons and property and emphasising that the strike must last only twenty-four hours and work must be resumed on Thursday morning and the health services must be maintained.

A Council of War has been instituted by General Doumenc to try summarily workers on requisitioned railways who continue to strike after receiving the order to work says a Valenciennes message. The Council is expected to impose heavy sentences. Hitherto only 400 of 2,000 strikers have agreed to work.

The employers in the metallurgical works and mines have dismissed all strikers totalling about 50,000 who will each have to request re-employment. The employers will thus be in a position not to re-engage any workers considered unsatisfactory or responsible for agitation.

A resolution profoundly regretting that the Anglo-French talks did not result in the publication of a joint statement regarding the integrity of colonies, protectorates and mandates was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Republican group, the largest right party in the Chamber with 47 deputies

Another resolution protested against the elaboration of a convention binding the country's foreign policy without the knowledge of Parliament.

STERN GOVT. ACTION LIKELY

The official journal publishes a decree authorising the Minister of Labour, if necessary, to requisition the mines and industries of the Nord Department. Street meetings and demonstrations arranged by the General Confederation for to-morrow are forbidden.

These are the latest evidences of the Government's determination to deal firmly with what it regards as unjustified, inopportune and uncorporative outbreaks of strikes.

It is stated that the Government are prepared to make full use of the weapon of requisitioning workers under military orders after which any refusal to obey the orders would render offenders liable to trial by military tribunals on a charge of rebellion.

One of the principal grievances of the strikers against the decrees is extension of the 40 hour week but the political rather than the industrial nature of the strikes is obvious.—Reuter.

Bardoloi Ministry & Congress

Bose Refutes Assam European M. L. A.'s Allegations

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

"It is absolutely false that I forced Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi to form a Ministry when he was unwilling. Equally false is it that the Working Committee did not approve of the formation of the Bardoloi Ministry, for, on the contrary, that Ministry has the fullest support of the Working Committee."

Thus declared Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, in an exclusive interview to the "United Press", refuting the charges brought by Mr. Hockenhull Leader of the European Group in the Assam Legislative Assembly, in a recent circular.—United Press

(Full Text in our next issue)

POPE'S CONDITION MUCH EASIER

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 26

It is stated that the Pope's condition is much easier.—Reuter

40 KILLED IN BLIZZARD

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

The death roll in the blizzard is now about 40. The worst tragedy occurred in New York where a young mother and her five children who had huddled together near an oil stove for warmth last night were burned to death when the stove exploded. Shipping and air transport were partially paralysed.—Reuter.

ADVOCATE AND 30 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

RAJKOT, Nov. 26.

Janardan Baxi, an Advocate of Rajkot and Balkrishna Shukla of Bhavnagar were arrested, while addressing a public meeting, but were released after an hour.

Mr. Jagjivandass Mehta, brother of Doctor Jivraj Mehta Sreemathi Maniben Patel and Doctor Gajjer addressed the meeting.

30 volunteers were arrested while picketing the Darbargarh. Two of them were tried and convicted to a fine of Re. one in default one day's imprisonment. 28 others were released.

A reception was accorded to the peasants marching from Halenda to Sardhar by villagers. —A. P.

SATYAGRAHA IN RAJNANDGAON

RAJNANDGAON, Nov. 26.

Satyagraha campaign on behalf of the State Congress was launched in the State to-day when the first batch of volunteers consisting of Messrs. Wadia, Sharma and Mohanlal were arrested in the bazar following demonstrations.

Messrs. Sharma and Mohanlal were however released later on while Mr. Wadia has been detained in the lock-up.

It is understood that the State Congress will send a batch of volunteers consisting of three to court arrest every alternate day.—United Press.

It Is Exhilarating Cricket

Magnificent Batting By Amarnath And Vijay Merchant

GRUELLING TIME FOR THE REST

(By J. C. Maitra)

The start of the Hindu-Rest match was delayed by half an hour. It seems that when the rival Captains inspected the pitch in the morning they found it wet. It could not be due to dew. In which case they were bound to commence play at the appointed hour. How then it came to be wet I cannot understand. Only the authorities can answer the question.

The C.C.I. must have been much pleased at the crowd that turned up to witness the match. At the start it must have been at least 5,000. But by the afternoon it was well-nigh 20,000. It is sure to swell in number to pack the Stands on all sides by the time the final meeting arrives. Everybody knows that the encounter would be of an one-sided character. Still they come—undoubtedly, to pay their homage to their idol C. K. Nayudu. And what an enthusiastic crowd it was! It fully upheld the traditions of the Bombay's cricket crowd.

A MISFORTUNE FOR THE REST

It was really a misfortune on the part of the Rest to lose the services of G. Richards, their fast bowler, who was unable to don the flannels, owing to the serious illness of his father. There is no doubt that De'Mello, the Rest skipper, felt his unavoidable absence keenly throughout the day. The Hindus were unable to avail themselves of the services of P.J. Chury, one of their prolific scorers, who is laid up with an attack of influenza. Bhaskar from Poona and K. Bose from Calcutta filled up the vacancies caused by these two absentees.

NAYUDU'S WISE MOVE

Major Nayudu, the Hindu Captain, called upon Bose to open the innings with Hindlekar. Evidently he was anxious to see Vijay Merchant regain his old confidence and form before putting him at the top of his batting list. He put Merchant lower down the list to No. 6. Bose repaid the confidence laid on him. Though he did not put on a handsome figure to his account he batted cautiously enough to give the opening bowlers plenty of exercise. He was at the crease for 94 minutes to score 21 runs—not a bad piece of work for an opening batsman.

FAILURE OF HINDLEKAR

It was, however, Hindlekar, the all-India opening batsman, who failed his side. After staying at the wicket for 16 minutes for 1 run, he succumbed to De'Mello. Hindlekar needs to be more wide-awake, so that he may give of his best in future.

Vinoo Mankad joined Bose. The Jamnagar player took his own time to measure the bowling stock of the opposing team. De'Mello tried Harris, Shaw, Pereira and himself with the leather to unsettle the sticky Hindu batsman. While Bose appeared to be patience personified, Mankad took frequent opportunities to punish the Rest bowlers.

A MISTAKE

When 50 was telegraphed on the board, everything seemed to be going on splendidly for the Hindus. But 3 runs later Mankad was clean bowled by Harris. The outgoing batsman had contributed 32 runs, including 4 fours in a stay of 64 minutes. I was rather surprised to see Nayudu coming out so early as No. 4. I expected Amarnath and Merchant to precede him. However, soon after his arrival he offered a chance to Bhaskar near the Pavilion. Fortunately for him, the fielder misjudged the flight of the ball and missed it completely. This did not subdue Nayudu's impetuosity in any way. Evidently he had thought poorly of the attackers and went all out to flog them.

HARRIS CAUSES HAVOC

At 68 Bose fell a victim to the l.b.w. Code, off Harris. And 7 runs later Nayudu himself was caught by Bhaskar, off the same bowler. It was excellent piece of work on the part of the Poona bowler, who had the honour of capturing three all-India wickets at a very low price. Better still it was for the Rest. It was certainly beyond their expectations to dismiss four Hindu batsmen for a meagre score of 77 runs. It was the splendid team-work which De'Mello was able to initiate among them, that caused the big landslide among the Hindus. They left for lunch happy with the thought that four formidable Hindu batsmen had fallen with only 89 runs to their credit. Amarnath and Merchant were associated at this stage.

COMPLEXION CHANGES

After the interval the Hindu pair mastered the attack of the Rest completely and sent them out on a leather-hunting expedition. Despite all the changes in bowling which De'Mello could bring about, they punished them mercilessly. It was at this juncture the Rest felt the poverty of their bowling stock. There was neither class nor variety among them. All appeared to be same with slight variations in delivery and speed. In consequence of the heavy punishment of the bowling, the fielding also became weak and erratic. No wonder the two star-batsmen of India had a gay time of it throughout the afternoon—and they had a gruelling period of it.

SOME GLORIOUS BATTING

It was a grand treat which Amarnath and Merchant provided. They brought out all the strokes from their repertoire and executed them with the felicity of the great artistes that they are. Of course, Amarnath easily overshadowed Merchant in the brilliancy and perfection of his strokes. They sent the vast crowd to unspeakable raptures. Till tea was announced runs came in a flood, and mounted up to 274. Amarnath had in the meanwhile scored 120 runs and Merchant 71 without losing their wickets. The rate of scoring was 197 in 135 minutes. At one stage 40 was recorded in 19 minutes!

DREADFUL PROSPECT FOR REST

Just when the tea-interval was called Merchant got cramp in his right leg and was unable to walk back to the Club House. The players carried him there. As he was unable to resume, Jai came in his place. The change in partnership did not make much difference to the scoring rate. It was only when Fernandez dropped Jai, off Bhaskar when that batsman had scored 26 that the pace of scoring slowed down. When the stumps were drawn for the day, the Hindus had amassed 336 runs for the loss of four wickets only. Amarnath had scored 139 and Jai 42. There is every possibility of Amarnath scoring a double century and earning fresh laurels in his already bright career. Merchant may also resume his batting to reach the century mark. Prospects do not appear to be very alluring for the Rest.

BAN ON PUBLICATION OF LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Tightening Law Against Smugglers To Ensure Success Of Prohibition

L. C. Bill No. VI of 1938 to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette on Saturday.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bombay Abkari (Amendment) Act, 1938.

According to the provisions of the bill, a Commissioner or Collector, or any other Abkari Officer duly empowered in this behalf may stop and search for any intoxicant any vessel, vehicle or other means of conveyance within any area to which this Part applies.

The unloading and carrying of goods, the bringing of them to the place appointed under sub-section (2) for examination the opening and re-packing of them, where such operations are necessary for searches made under sections 42-B and 42-C, and the removing of goods to and the placing of them in, the place appointed under sub-section (2) for deposit, shall be performed by or at the expense of the owner of such goods.

The owner of goods shall, if so required by an officer conducting the search, take the goods to a place appointed by the Commissioner for the purpose of examination and deposit.

Expenses incurred under sub-section (1) for the purpose of the removing of goods to and the placing of them in the place appointed under sub-section (2) may be recovered as an arrear of land revenue.

PROHIBITION OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

No person shall print or publish in any newspaper, book, leaflet, booklet or any other single or periodical publication or otherwise display or distribute any advertisement or other matter commending, soliciting the most of, or offering any intoxicant.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (3) nothing in this section shall apply to—

(a) catalogues or price lists which may be generally or specially approved by the Commissioner in this behalf;

(b) any advertisement or other matter contained in any newspaper, book, leaflet, booklet or other publication printed and published outside the Province or Bombay;

(c) any advertisement or other matter contained in any newspaper printed and published in the Province of Bombay before such date as the Provincial Government may by notification in the 'Official Gazette' specify; and

(d) any other advertisement or matter which the Provincial Government may by notification in the 'Official Gazette' generally or specially exempt from the operation of this section.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Provincial Government may, by notification in the 'Official Gazette' prohibit within the Province of Bombay the circulation distribution or sale of any newspaper, book, leaflet, booklet or other publication printed and published outside the Province which contains any advertisement or matter commending, soliciting the use of, or offering any intoxicant.

(4) Where any newspaper, book leaflet, booklet or other publication wherever printed or published appears to the Provincial Goverment to contain any advertisement or matter commending, soliciting the use of, or offering any intoxicant, the Provincial Government may, by notification in the 'Official Gazette,' declare every copy of the issue of the newspaper, and every copy of such book, leaflet, booklet or other publication to be forfeited to His Majesty, and thereupon any police officer may seize the same wherever found in the Province of Bombay, and any Magistrate may be warrant authorise any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where any copy of such issue or any such book, leaflet, booklet or other publication may be or may be reasonably suspected to be. Every warrant issued under this section shall be executed in the manner provided for the execution of search warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

NEW SECTION

3. After section 43 of the said Act, the following new section shall be inserted, namely:—

"43A. Whoever prints, publishes displays or distributes any advertisement or other matter commending, soliciting the use of or offering any intoxicant in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) or circulates, distributes or sells any newspaper book, leaflet, booklet or other publication, in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 42E shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In order to make the experiment of prohibition in any area in which it is introduced a success it is necessary to control the bringing of intoxicants into such areas. It is also necessary that the authorities should have adequate powers of search to cope with the evil of smuggling. The Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, gives no power to stop vehicles, etc., for search or to make a general examination as is conferred on customs Officers under the Sea Customs Act, 1878. Provision is, therefore, made in the Bill on the lines of that Act. It is also proposed to prohibit the advertising of intoxicants on the lines of the recent legislation in Madras, section 6 of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937.

NISSAR TO PLAY IN PENTANGULAR

Arriving In Bombay On Nov. 29

MOHD. NISSAR, INDIA'S TEST BOWLER, HAS WIRED TO THE ISLAM GYMKHANA THAT HE IS ARRIVING IN BOMBAY ON NOVEMBER 29, IN TIME TO ASSIST THE MUSLIMS, IN THEIR MATCH AGAINST THE EUROPEANS, IN THE PENTANGULAR CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

HYDERABAD ARRESTS.

HYDERABAD, Nov. 26.

Three members of the Hindu Civil Liberties Union courted arrest in Sultan Bazaar this afternoon. They were taken into custody without demonstration.—A.P.

BAJAJ HAS NOT RESIGNED

Reported Opposition To Higher Wages For Spinners, Baseless, Says Banker

WARDHA, Nov. 26

Mr. Shankerlal Banker, General Secretary of the All India Spinners' Association, arrived here from Jubbulpore for consulting Mahatma Gandhi regarding the ensuing Congress Exhibition.

Interviewed by the "United Press" about the reported resignation of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj from the Congress Working Committee on the score of the policy of the All-India Spinners' Association for high wages to spinners, Mr. Banker denied any knowledge of resignation and stated that Seth Jamnalal was not only not opposed to living wages of the spinners but he was actively assisting for the adoption of this policy by the Council.

Mr. Banker further added that the report of opposition of Seth Jamnalal to higher wages was baseless and unwarranted.—United Press.

NAGPUR BATCH FOR RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Nov. 26.

Mr. Popatlal Bhaichand Shah a leading insurance man of this province is proceeding to Rajkot with a batch of 11 Satyagrahis.

Mr. Shah was to leave for bombay today but owing to pressure of public receptions and other engagements he is leaving Nagpur by Monday mail. He had seen Mahatmaji in this connection.

STOP PRESS

C. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE AND VIDYA MANDIR SCHEME

NAGPUR, Nov. 26.

The meeting of the C. P. and Berar Provincial Muslim League adopted a resolution fully supporting the decision of the Council of Action to launch Civil Disobedience as a protest against the Vidya Mandir Scheme.

The meeting further decided to forward this resolution to the All-India Muslim League Council for its approval.—A. P.

CZECH PRESIDENTSHIP

PRAGUE Nov. 26.

The National Assembly has been convened for November 30 to elect the new Czechoslovak President in succession to Dr. Benes.

Emil Hacha, sixty-year old President of the Supreme Court and non-party man, is the official and at present only candidate.—Reuter.

RAJKOT CONVICTIONS.

RAJKOT, Nov. 26.

Messrs. Bhagwanji Shah and Keshavlal Bodani, pleaders of Rajkot were convicted and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. Navnitray Mankad, pleader was sentenced to the same terms of imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default to one month's imprisonment. Hargovind Pandya. Bhadrakumar Yagnik and Kushalchand Shah were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each.—A. P.

FR. GOVT. AND GENERAL STRIKE.

PARIS, Nov. 26.

It is understood final measures to assure order and maintain Public Services during the next Wednesday's General Strike were decided at a two-hour conference at the Premier's office.—Reuter.

Prof. Humayun Kabir, President of the Suburban Students' Conference being received at the station on Saturday on his arrival by Calcutta Mail.

Builders Of Better India

Jute Ordinance Must Go

Unions' Conference Decision To Extend Titagarh Strike

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The decision to extend the present jute strike at Titagarh immediately into a general strike of jute workers in Bengal as a protest against the Jute Ordinance and the treatment of jute workers in various mills was taken at conference of representatives of the different jute workers unions in Calcutta tonight.

The Conference also decidedd to set up a Council of Action to carry on and conduct the strike on the basis formulated in the memorandum of the Jute Workers Unions, recently submitted to the Government of Bengal.

It condemned the action of the Bengal Government as well as the millowners in refusing to consider the memorandum and to redress the grievances of workers caused by the promulgation of the Jute Ordinance.—A. P

"NAMI" PRESS FORFEITS SECURITY

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

An order forfeiting the security of Rs. 1,000 deposited by the Nami Press has been served by the Government of the Punjab on Mr. Parmanand, the keeper of the Press

The action has been taken under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act for publishing an article in connection with the arrest of Mr. Santram, Pleader of Nabha State in a Malva newspaper published from Moga and printed in the Nami Press.—United Press

JAPANESE GENDARME KILLED

SHANGHAI, Nov. 26.

A Japanese gendarme was killed in the Japanese occupied district of Kiangwan, a suburb of Shanghai, during an attempt to assassinate Fu Siaoen, the pro-Japanese Mayor of the special municipality of Shanghai.

A chinese emptied a revolver which missed Fu, but riddled Sergeant Tokutani, who tried to grapple with him. The assailant was shot dead by other gendarmes.

An uproar ensued and troops cordoned the whole area. Everybody entering or leaving the area was closely examined.—Reuter.

Prof. Kabir On Significance Of Students' Movement

SUPPORT TO WARDHA SCHEME & HINDUSTANI

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

An appeal to the students in the country to harness the forces that have been released from the student movement, and to canalise them in fruitful and purposive activity was made by Prof. Humayun Kabir presiding over the Bombay Suburban Students' Conference held at Vile Parle to-night.

He warned the students against the disruption and waste by mere display of emotional, abandon and frenzy.

"It is particularly important to remember" he said "in a country where enthusiasm flares up to lyric heights, it collapses with equal suddenness. Sustained efforts calculated and enduring passion are qualities that we have lacked."

Stressing the importance of discipline and order, Prof. Kabir said "we have lacked in social consciousness and this failure has stamped with impermanence all our endeavour to build a better India. The function of the Student movement is to awaken in your young men and women a consciousness of social order and organisation, feeling for social significance which may enable them to succeed where we have, till now, invariably failed."

Prof. Kabir referred to the various problems that confront the country to-day in relation to the student movement.

He gave his qualified support to the Wardha Scheme, for, according to him, though it marked a step forward in the right direction, it did not go far enough.

In according his support to Hindustani as the "lingua franca," he favoured the introduction of Roman script.—A. P.

Chinese Troops Rush On Br. Police Posts

COUNTER-OFFENSIVE AGAINST CANTON

HONG-KONG: NOV. 26.

Tension heightened on the border of the British-leased territories this morning, when several hundred disorganised Chinese troops taking part in a counter-offensive against Canton, attempted to rush on British Police posts at Shataukok.

Reason prevailed eventually and the troops were disarmed and interned.

Meanwhile, British military observers on the border were having an uncomfortable time, as Japanese shells were falling extremely close.

It is estimated that 1,700 Chinese troops are ranged on the border and putting up a stiff resistance, despite lack of ammunition. Roads leading into the British territory are again black with refugees fleeing in utmost confusion. The numbers of Chinese wounded are being treated by the Royal Army Medical Corps and they are complaining bitterly of desertion by superior officers.

It is believed that at least a 100,000 Chinese refugees have crossed into the British leased territory of Kowloon following the arrival of Japanese forces at Shumshun town on the Chinese side of the new territory border.

Indian constables guarded border bridges, but refugees in a hysterical rush for safety constructed pontoon bridges from Sampans. Thousands streamed across Shumshun river on them while others swam across.—Reuter.

Restoration Of Forfeited Lands

Government To Intervene

Way Out Of Nagpur Municipal Deadlock Foreshadowed

NAGPUR, Nov. 25.

"The Associated Press" understands that the Government have decided to intervene in the affairs of the Nagpur Municipality which are reported to be in a chaotic condition, following a dispute between the present office-bearers and the Congress Party, which commands a majority in the Municipality. The Government consider that the interests of the tax-payers in Nagpur can no longer be allowed to suffer in consequence of this dispute, which has almost paralysed normal municipal administration. The deadlock is a sequel to the refusal of Mr. G. D. Dhavale and Mr. E. S. Patwardhan, President and Vice-President respectively of the Municipality to resign their offices, though called upon to do so both by the Congress Municipal Party and Nagpur City Congress Committee, on the ground that they have lost the confidence of the party which elected them to these offices.

DEADLOCK.

The President and Vice-President, on the other hand, contend that their resignations will follow, only if two-third majority in the Committee register a no-confidence vote against them

In view of the deadlock, the Government have decided to exempt the Nagpur Municipality from the operation of certain clauses of the C. P. Municipalities Act, which, at present, require a two-third majority in the municipality to recommend the removal of office-bearers and the necessary notification is expected to be published to-morrow.

The result will be that the present office-bearers will have to resign their offices, when a majority in the Nagpur Municipal Committee recommend their removal by passing a no-confidence motion, thus solving the present deadlock.—A.P.

INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Fifteen Candidates For Directorship

BANGALORE, Nov. 25.

About 15 eminent scientists, including Dr. Leo Praxmere of Germany Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Dr. R. B. Forster, Dr. Bhaini Prasad, Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, retired Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, and Mr. Shiv Narain, Principal of the Engineering College of Poona, are understood to have applied for the post of Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The Governing Council of the Institute which meets here on December 6 will scrutinise these applications, after which the Council will consider also the reports of the Indian Selection Committee and the Committee of Reference in Great Britain on the appointment of the Director, and select a candidate for the post

It may be mentioned here that the selection of the candidate has to obtain the approval of H. E. the Viceroy, who is the visitor of the Institute.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU'S HEALTH

PATNA, Nov. 25.

No anxiety is now felt about Dr. Rajendra Prasad's health, though cough and weakness persist, state the latest reports from Zeradie, his village home in Chapra District The special treatment, which he is undergoing continues. Dr. Rajendra Prasad will continue to remain at Zeradie for some time.—A. P.

Viceroy And Governor Consent To Bill

PEASANTS WILL GET BACK LOST LANDS IN ABOUT ONE MONTH'S TIME

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Before the end of December this year the brave peasants of the Presidency whose lands were forfeited for their participation in the Civil Disobedience Campaign launched by the Congress, will get back their lost lands. This is disclosed in the course of the inquiries made by a representative of this paper in authoritative circles.

Viceroy And Governor Consent

The Governor-General of India gave his assent early this week to the Land Restoration Bill passed by the Bombay Legislature at its Poona Session. The Governor of Bombay followed the Governor-General and has also now given his assent to the enactment of the Bill.

Restoration In A Month

In accordance with the requirements of the provisions of the Bill, the Bombay Government are expected to notify in the course of the next two weeks what lands would be acquired for the purposes of restoration to their original owners. Fifteen days thereafter the process of restoration will commence.

REFORMS IN MAYURBHANJ

Praja Sabha To Be Established

BARIPADA, Nov. 25.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued by the Mayurbhanj State announces that constitution of "Praja Sabha" which will be a representative organisation, calculated to bring the people of Mayurbhanj into closer touch with the State administration, by formulating local opinion in all matters concerning the well-being of the people in general and communicating the same to the State authorities.

According to the scheme adumbrated in the Gazette Extraordinary, the "Praja Sabha" will be composed of a maximum of 50 per cent. to be nominated by the Dewan and the rest to be elected by the adult male population among the State subjects.

The Praja Sabha shall ordinarily function for three years and shall meet at least twice a year.

The Sabha will be entitled to consider all questions including education, public health and medical relief, water supply, agriculture, communication and grievances of general character deserving consideration of the State authorities.—United Press.

Aurangabad Batch Arrested

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AURANGABAD, Nov. 22.

The first batch of Hyderabad State Congress Satyagrahis led by Mr. Manikchand Kewalchand Pahade, a High Court pleader and the President of the Aurangabad Mill Workers' Union, Aurangabad District, the first zone "dictator" with Messrs. Gulabchand Nagori of Paithan Taluka, Nausal Singh Vakil of Manzalgoan and Manohar Sonde a student of the Aurangabad Osmania College the three organising secretaries were arrested yesterday afternoon when they came out to offer Satyagraha at the Nizam Gunj Maidan.

Mr. G. M. Shet the agent of a Marathi daily paper was also arrested this morning on a charge of reading the headings of the paper loudly on the streets.

Mr. Syed Mohinuddin the Principal of Osmania College Aurangabad has imposed ban on "Vande Mataram Song".

MENACE TO VILLAGERS

Maniben's Charge Against Police

RAJKOT, Nov. 25.

Reports received here from the villages state that the concentration of the police on checking the political movement is having unfortunate results on the safety and freedom of the state subjects in the villages.

Miss Maniben Patel addressing a crowded meeting this evening stated from her personal knowledge that in village Chibda, after the volunteers were removed by the State police several goondas took the opportunity to rob the local Bania of his valuable and cash worth Rs. 900, representing a considerable part of his savings.

The miscreants are alleged to have raided two more houses before they could be stopped from their nefarious activities. The Bania is stated to have put up a brave defence in which he received sword cuts on hands. The miscreants scamped away brandishing their swords and threatening their pursuers. Miss Maniben Patel charged the authorities with being responsible for this incident through their negligence.—United Press.

N. INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S DEMANDS

DEHRA DUN, Nov. 25.

The Northern Indian States' People's Conference concluded at Fatehpur Sikri on November 23, under the presidency of Mr. M. N. Roy. Mr. A. K. Pillai of Madras opened the Conference. Over 100 delegates from Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Indore and other States were present. About 10,000 peasants participated in a procession of the Conference.

In the course of his speech Mr. Roy demanded the abolition of States, bulwark of autocracy. He urged the active support of the Congress in the States' People's struggle and advocated an independent organisation to work in close co-operation with the Congress to overthrow autocracy and imperialism in the States.

Resolutions were passed demanding the same form of government in the States as demanded by the Congress in British India, election of States' representatives to the Federal Assembly and full responsible government for the States.

A committee was set up to co-ordinate the activities of different States.—United Press.

CONGRESS M.L.A. JAILED

Gives Undertaking But Refuses To Execute Bond

MADURA, Nov. 25.

The Sub-Magistrate of Madura town delivered judgment to-day in the case against Mr. U. Muthuramalinga Thevar (Congress M.L.A.) finding him guilty under sections 4 143, 341, and 109 I.P.C. in connection with the recent mill trouble in Mahalakshmi mills at Pasumalai.

Asked by the court whether he would undertake to instruct his followers not to obstruct in future in the manner alleged by the prosecution, the accused gave such an undertaking in writing. The Magistrate then passed orders to release the accused under section 4(1) of the probation of offenders Act on his own bond for Rs. 500 and two sureties for like sums for a period of one year.

The accused having declined to execute the bond apart from the undertaking already given by him the Magistrate sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months and simple imprisonment for one month on the two counts the sentences to run consecutively.—A. P.

PREMIER KHER TO PRESIDE

Belgaum District Students To Confer

BELGAUM, Nov. 25.

Mohan Deshpande, the Secretary for the Propaganda Department of the District Students' Conference, Belgaum, writes:—

It has been decided to hold a Belgaum District Students' Conference on the 5th and 6th Dec. We are, indeed, fortunate in having the Hon. Mr. Kher, Premier and Educational Minister, to open the Conference, and Rao Saheb Patwardhan, the prominent Congress leader, to open the Conference

Enthusiasm is seen everywhere amongst the students and the following committees have been formed:—

Chairman of the Reception Committee: Mr. B. M. Gogte, Pleader.

General Secretary: Mr. M. V. Bavadekar.

Jt. Gen. Secretary: Miss Hira Khot.

Propaganda Committee: Mr. Mohan Deshpande.

Finance Committee: Mr. R D. Shirbatli.

Entertainment Committee: Miss Anu Genaj.

Refreshment Sec.: Mr. D. L. Manjrekar

Accommodation and Decoration Sec.: Mr. Miranda.

Volunteers: Mr. Bhanap.

DHENKANAL POLICE & MRS. CHOWDHURY

CUTTACK, Nov. 25.

Mrs. Malati Choudhury, Secretary of the Utkal Provincial Kisan Sangh, returned to Cuttack yesterday night after addressing a meeting in the village of Budapank in Angul on November 22.

It is reported that elaborate police arrangements were made by the Dhenkanal Durbar to arrest Mrs. Choudhury on her way to Angul. But the police were disappointed to learn that she had passed through the State one day earlier.

It is further reported that attempts were again made to arrest her on her way back, but proved futile.—United Press.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 6, 1995
Muslim: Saval 4, 1357
Parsi: Khordad 23, 1309
Hightide: 2-56; 14-47
Lowtide: 9-07; 20-31
Sunrise: 6h. 52m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.

Pentangular Cricket Tournament, Brabourne Stadium, 10-30 a.m.

Monday, Nov. 28

Pentangular Cricket Tournament, Brabourne Stadium, 10-30 a.m.

Meeting of the Chamber of Princes and Ministers of Indian States, Taj Mahal Hotel, 3-0 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

Port Haj Committee, 5 p.m.

Suburban Students' Conference

At Chhavani, Vile Parle. President Prof. Humayun Kabir.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

8-0 A.m.—Flag Salutation 8-30 a.m. —Meeting of subjects Committee. 6-30 p.m.—Secretary's Report. 7-0 p.m. —Open sessions.

ELECTRIC WORKMEN'S UNION

The General Body meeting of the Bombay Presidency Electric workmen's union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. at Union's office.

JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct public discourse on Jnaneshwari at the Ashram to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association Senapati Bapat of Poona will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. on "Grievances of Hyderabad Subjects."

SETH H. G. JAIN BOARDING "STUDENTS UNION"

Under the auspices of the above Union there will be a lecture to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. in the Lecture Hall of the above Institution on "The Problem of Sex" by Lt. Col. Jelal M. Shah I.M.S.

PARENTS' DAY CELEBRATIONS

The "Parents' Day" celebrations of the G. E. Institute's Girls' High School, Dadar, will be held under the Presidentship of Mr. Vinayakrao Savarkar, to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. in the Hall of the C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar.

PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCES

The meeting of the Reception Committee of these conferences will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of Gokhale Education Society's R. M. Bhatt High School, Poibavdi, Parel to transact the following:—1 To adopt the work of the sub-committees; (2) To fix up the programme of the conference etc.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LAW OF THE UNDERWORLD
with
Chester Morris, Anne Shirley, Eduardo Ciannelli, Walter Abel
RKO-RADIO Picture
GASP-A-MINUTE THRILLS!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"My Son" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Law of the Underworld" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Marcus Show" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.

EROS—"Spawn of the North" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Postman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Poornima" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Street Singer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

METRO—"Marie Antoniette" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"Marx Bros" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

PATHE—"Happy Landing" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

REGAL—"Three Blind Mice" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Adhikar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

SUPER—"Double Cross" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Break the News" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS

The Archbishop of Bombay will distribute prizes at St. Joseph's High School, Umerkhadi, to-morrow at 6 p.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Reincarnation: The Message Of Hope" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed regd. and unregd. correspondence for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S. S. "Rizwani" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 29th instant.

PATHARE PRABHU MAHILA SAMAJ

The lecture meeting, that was announced to be held to-day in the Samaj Hall (Dr. A. P Kothare's Hall) under the auspices of the P. P. Mahila Samaj, is cancelled due to the sudden death of Mr. Shamrao Balkrishna Senjit, husband of Mrs. Sunderbai Senjit, President of the Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj.

KARNATAK AMBULANCE WORKERS' LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League, Dr. J C. Saldanha, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.) will speak on "Experiences from some accidents", to-day (Sunday), at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.), at Gustad Chambers, first floor, Sir Phirozesha Mehta Road, Fort.

LOUTULENSES LEAGUE

The sons of Loutulim (Goa) residing in Bombay are celebrating, as usual, their 13th Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of their Patron 'Salvador do Mundo' to-day (Sunday), at the Church of Our Lady of Health, Cavel, at 9-30 a.m. followed by a Social Gathering of the members of the League in the Catholic Library Hall, Dr. Viega's Street, Bombay

SARASWAT UNION

The monthly social gathering of the Saraswat Social Union (Bombay North) will be held from 4-30 to 7-30 p.m. today (Sunday), at the Wanmali Hall, Chabildas Road, Dadar (B. B. and C. I. Ry.) There will be musical entertainment by Master Gajanan M. Karwad followed by a lecture on Air Raid Precautions (in Konkani) with gas-mask demonstrations, by Dr. R. P. Koppikar. Mr. M. Sanjiva Rao will be "At Home" to the gathering.

FLAG SALUTATION IN CITY

AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Prof. Indra, Vidyavachspati, of Delhi will unfurl the National Flag.

All Sevikas of the Bombay Seva Dal of the B.P.C.C. are informed to be present at the Congress House to-day (Sunday), at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) to attend the monthly flag salutation ceremony to be held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C

IN 'F' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee "The Monthly Flag Salutation" will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.), on the open maidan near Vithal Mandir, Wadala, Dadar, Sjt. Shinabhai P. Joshi (M.L.A.) President of the Committee will unfurl the Flag.

IN 'G' WARD

The monthly Flag Salutation in 'G' Ward will be performed to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. in the "G" Ward District Congress Committee's office. Sjt. I. S. Patel will unfurl the National Flag.

AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation will be held at the Satyagraha Chhavni to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee the Flag Salutation ceremony will take place to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

AT 'PARLE

The Monthly Flag Salutation will be performed to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. near the office of the Vile Parle Congress Committee Juhu Road, Vile Parle.

AT KHAR

Under the auspices of the Khar Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at the Lakshmi Society Hall.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The Secretary of the Bombay National Guards writes:—

Bombay National Guards are hereby informed to be present at Marindrive Maidan to-morrow (Sunday) at 6-45 a.m. (S.T.) from where they will march to Congress House to attend the Monthly Flag Salutation ceremony.

TRAVANCORE STATE PEOPLE'S DEFENCE COMMITTEE

Sealed boxes in which street collections were made for the Travancore Relief Funds will be opened to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Narayan Vihar, 167, Poona Wadi, Dadar (Dr. P. G. Pillai's residence). Members of the Travancore State People's Defence Committee and others interested can be present on the occasion.

Those who have not yet returned the boxes are requested to do so at the place of counting.

FLAG SALUTATION AT BYCULLA

Monthly Flag Salutation of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be performed by Sjt. R. K. Achrekar, President of the Ward, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the compound of Makba Bldg. at Delisle Road.

KEMAL ATATURK

Bombay Women's Meeting

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE GANDHI SEVA SENA, ANJUMAN-I-KHAWATEEN AND THE INDIA WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB, A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY WILL BE HELD TO-DAY (SUNDAY) AT 3-30 P.M. SHARP (S.T.) AT KAISER BAUG DONGRI, TO MOURN THE LOSS OF KEMAL ATATURK. MRS. FAIZ B. TYABJI M.L.A., WILL PRESIDE. ALL WOMEN ARE WELCOME.

FLAG SALUTATION AT MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the Matunga-Sion Ward Congress Municipal Election Board, Mr. Umashankar Dixit will unfurl the National Flag to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Nappoo Hall Gardens. Prominent Congressmen will also address the gathering.

After the Flag Salutation a large procession will march to the Srinivas Building, Telang Road, where Mr. Dixit will declare the Election Propaganda Office open and thus formally inaugurate the Congress campaign.

FLAG SALUTATION AT GIRGAUM

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a public Flag hoisting ceremony will take place to-day (Sunday) at 8 A.M. (S.T.) in front of new building at Mangalwadi, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

Prof. D. R Gharpure, president of the Girgaum D. C. C. will hoist the flag. Sjt S. K Patil, general secretary of the B. P. C. C. will also speak on the occasion.

Matunga Hindi School Convocation

The distribution of Certificates and Prizes to the successful candidates of the Hindi Prachar Sabha's Hindi School, Matunga, at the two examinations of the Hindi Prachar Samiti, Wardha, during February and September, 1938, will be held at the Ram Narain Ruia College, Matunga, at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday). The Convocation Address will be delivered by Sjt. Uma Shanker Dixit, Mr. Bejraj Gupta will preside.

All the past and present students may attend.

KALYAN BABY WEEK

(From Our Correspondent)

A Baby Week and Health Exhibition for Kalyan Taluka will be held from the 4th January to the 9th January of the next year

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SWAYAM SEVA DAL.

Members of the "Sevadal" are hereby informed that there will be no parade to-day (Sunday).

POONA THEOSOPHISTS

Under the auspices of the "East Lodge"—Theosophical Society—Poona—Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will give a Talk, exhibiting a study-chart, on "From Manhood to Godhood" at the Dabholkar Press House, 95 A-Main Street, Poona, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI

In view of the retirement of Mr. S. B. Kotenker, one of the Trustees of the Mandali, it has been decided to give him a farewell party and an address to-day (Sunday), at The Mogaveera Free Night School Hall, 145, Mody Street, Fort, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. A. Padhye, in the hall of Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Lord Buddha—The Light of the World."

THE REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Loretta YOUNG Joel McCREA
THREE BLIND MICE
DAVID NIVEN · STUART ERWIN
MARJORIE WEAVER · PAULINE MOORE
MINNIE BARNES · JANE DARWELL
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Also
"NAZI CONQUEST NO. 1"
In Latest "MARCH OF TIME"

SOUL-HUNGRY YOUTH .....

.....IN A WORLD INSANELY SANE!

प्रभात चित्र
PRABHAT

PRABHAT'S
PRESENT-DAY problem PICTURE

My Son

Directed by: K. NARAYEN KALE

Story by: Y. G. JOSHI

Music by: KESHAVRAO BHOLE

Now on at

CENTRAL

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30; TO-DAY 2-30 P.M.

The BROADWAY

KINGSWAY:————:DADAR

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

That COLBERT Touch
That COOPER Touch
That LUBITSCH Touch

CLAUDETTE COLBERT
GARY COOPER

"BLUEBEARD'S EIGHTH WIFE"

CLAUDETTE and GARY in the riotous romance of an American lad who met her in Paris and lives scrappily ever, well, hardly ever, afterwards!

Produced and Directed by:
Ernst LUBITSCH

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

LAST 2 DAYS!

BRAND NEW PROGRAMME COMMENCES TUES. NOV. 29TH

Plans Open At

THE EXCELSIOR

TWO SHOWS DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SUN NOV. 27TH AT 3-30 & 6-30 p.m.

THE
MARCUS SHOW
MARCUS SHOW
MARCUS SHOW

By arrangement with Western India Theatres Ltd.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Nov .26.

The following are the maximum minimum temparature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov.	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	76	38	—	...	—0.1
Amraoti	79	62	—	...	—0.5
Akola	85	62	—	...	—0.4
Ahmedabad	85	58	—	...	—0.1
Ajmer	74	42	—	...	—0.1
Ahmednagar	82	56	—	...	—0.6
Ambala	76	41	—	...	—0.3
Allahabad	79	45	—	...	0.3
Benares	79	50	—	...	0.3
Bareilly	79	46	—	...	—0.2
BOMBAY	87	69	—	1.1	+0.7
Bangalore	80	62	—	0.3	—2.7
Bhopal	76	47	—	...	—
Baroda	84	48	—	...	—
Belgaum	83	61	—	0.4	—1.3
Bahawalpore	82	43	—	...	...
Bijapur	86	63	—	0.1	—1.0
Bellary	85	68	—	0.1	—2.0
Bhavnagar	83	52	—	...	—0.1
Chittagong	78	67	—	4.4	+2.7
Calcutta	78	67	—	0.1	—0.6
Cuttack	77	63	—	0.1	—1.4
Cawnpore	82	48	—	...	—0.4
Calicut	89	76	—	1.4	—3.5
Colombo	87	73	—	3.0	—8.5
Cheerapunji	71	51	—	3.7	+0.6
Cocanada	80	71	9.0	9.2	+4.1
Cochin	85	73	—	5.9	—0.2
Dehra Dun	73	43	—	0.1	—0.3
Delhi	75	43	—	..	—0.1
Dehra I. Khan	78	45	—	...	—0.1
Dajeeling	55	41	—	0.1	—0.5
Desa	82	45	—	...	—0.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	0.1	—0.8
Fort Sandeman	63	35	—	...	—0.1
Gorakhpur	78	50	—	...	—0.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	81	67	—	...	—0.9
Hyderabad (Sd.)	84	54	—	...	...
Indore	75	46	—	...	—0.5
Jhansi	78	44	—	...	—0.2
Jubbulpore	81	52	—	...	—0.5
Jacobabad	83	48	—	...	...
Jaipur	75	44	—	...	—0.1
Karwar	89	68	—	1.8	—0.1
Karachi	81	61	—	...	
Kodaikanal	63	56	—	2.8	—4.3
Khandwa	78	56	—	...	—0.5
Lucknow	78	45	—	...	—0.2
Ludhiana	78	41	—	...	—0.1
Lahore	76	41	—	...	—0.1
Lyallpur	78	44	—	...	—0.1
Multan	78	43	—	...	..
Mysore	87	63	—	0.4	—1.9
Madras	87	74	—	0.3	—12.3
Marmagoa	89	71	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	82	53	—	0.1	—0.5
Mussoorie	56	40	—	0.3	+0.2
Mahableshwar	73	55	—	1.3	..
Murree	52	33	—	0.1	—0.5
Mount Abu	89	50	—	...	—0.2
Masulipatam	—	—	—	—	—
Mandalay	82	63	—	4.0	+2.1
Mangalore	85	72	—	2.1	—0.9
Meerut	—	—	—	...	—0.1
Mercara	74	60	—	1.2	—1.9
Nagpur	83	62	—	1.2	—1.9
Ootacamund	66	42	—	0.9	—4.5
Patna	80	54	—	...	—0.2
Peshawar	72	36	—	...	—0.2
Poona	85	57	—	0.1	—0.8
Pachmarhi	72	53	—	...	—0.6
Port Blair	85	75	—	12.3	+4.5
Quetta	53	22	—	0.3	—
Ranchi	73	60	—	0.2	—0.2
Rawalpindi	75	34	—	...	—0.2
Rangoon	88	72	—	9.9	+7.2
Ratnagiri	88	71	—	2.9	+2.1
Rajkot	83	53	—	...	—0.2
Sialkot	74	40	—	...	—0.1
Srinagar	54	20	—	...	—0.3
Sholapur	87	65	—	...	—1.0
Shillong	65	41	—	4.1	+2.5
Simla	54	41	—	0.7	+0.9
Surat	89	58	—	...	—0.2
Salem	93	74	—	...	—3.4
Trichinopoly	92	72	—	0.6	—4.3
Trivandrum	86	67	—	3.3	—2.8
Vizagapatam	77	68	6.0	6.2	+2.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-11-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.029 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees 0.8 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.2 degrees 1.1 (below normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 60 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-11-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.8 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

A MUSICAL ROMANCE that HITS A NEW HIGH

*IT HAS CREATED SENSATION!
*IT HAS THRILLED THOUSANDS!
*IT HAS SET A VOGUE!

★ SAIGAL
SINGS and
★ KANAN
DANCES!.....

—They create a perfect Rhythm.....! It's Fun! It's Frolic!.....It's Gaiety!!

IN
NEW THEATRES' MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

THE
Street-Singer

Direction:—
Sjt. PHANI MAZUMDAR
Music:—
*Sjt. BORAL.

WITH
*JAGDEESH,
*KAPUR,
*RAMKUMARI, ETC.

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

THE MINERVA

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

WILLIAM CORSON LOCKED IN AN ICE-BOX FOR A SCENE IN "THE MAD MISS MANTON", KEPT WARM BY WEARING TWO SUITS OF UNDER WEAR... ONE OF WOOL AND ONE OF CELLOPHANE.
CHARLES BRUNO 10/22
EVELYN KEYES' FILM CONTRACT TO CECIL B. DEMILLE GIVES HIM THE RIGHT TO SAY WHAT SHE MAY WEAR... HOW SHE MAY DO HER HAIR AND WITH WHOM SHE MAY GO OUT ON DATES!
DICK POWELL and WALTER CATLETT COULDN'T SING A DUET SOUR ENOUGH TO SUIT THE DIRECTOR OF "GOING PLACES"..... SO THE SCORE WAS REWRITTEN COMPLETELY OFF-KEY.
(Copyright, 1938, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B. 244 metres (1.231) kc/s)
TRANSMISSION I
a. m.
8-0 You Asked for It Selected by Gopal H Lalwani
a. m.
TRANSMISSION II
10-30 Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament (Outside broadcast from the Brabourne Stadium) Running commentary by A. F. S. Talyarkhan.
p. m.
1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements 1-5 Lunch Hour Music The Berlin, State Opera 2-0 Close down.
TRANSMISSION III
p. m.
3-30 All Children's Hour by Bombay Khan 4-30 Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament (Outside broadcast from the Brabourne Stadium.) Running commentary by A. F. S. Talyarkhan 5-30 Close down.
TRANSMISSION IV
p. m.
5-30 Nisar Hussain of Baroda 6-0 Jaltarang and Violin; A Dehati Tarz 6-5 South Indian Duets Saroja Iyengar and Indira Iyengar 6-20 Music and Meniorization 6-30 Jaffar Qawwal 6-50 Patdeep on the Sarangi The A I R Accompanist 6-55 The Iyengar Sisters. A programme of South Indian duets 7-5 D Amel 7-10 Sunderbai 7-35 Sham Kalyan on the Strings 7-45 Jaffar Qawwal 8-0 Short Story of the Day 8-15 Bail Buddhyanche Bund A Marathi farce by Vaman S. Apte 8-35 Sunderbai 9-0 The News (Hindustani) 9-15 Listeners' Letters 9-30 The News 9-50 The Week in Sport By A. F. S. Talyarkhan 10-10 Nisar Hussain of Baroda

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
a. m.
TRANSMISSION I
8-0 Cornet Solo: By Ata Mohammad 8-5 Muzaffar Khan 8-25 Mehboob Jan 8-50 Ghulam Sabir 9-0 Mohammad Shafi 9-20 Mehboob Jan 9-30 For Our Young Listeners Songs by Jamna Hardwari; Mirza Batooni:
TRANSMISSION II
12-0 noon Screen Hits
p. m
1-0 Two Great Composers London Philharmonic Orchestra Symphony No. 5 in C minor
TRANSMISSION III
p. m.
6-0 Mukerjee and his Orchestra 6-10 Selected Ghazals Mohammad Shafi 6-25 Mehboob Jan 6-40 A Sarod Recital By Manick Sen: Bhup Kalyan 6-45 Muzaffar Khan 7-0 For Villagers Only 7-45 Ghaffar Haider 7-55 Mehboob Jan 8-10 Musical Poetry A recitative by Rasheed 8-20 A Bed-time Story 8-30 Mohammad Shafi 8-45 Muzaffar Khan 8-55 Mehboob Jan 9-15 The Evening News (Hindustani) 9-30 The Evening News (English) 9-45 Local News and Announcements 9-50 Eileen Leete: Soprano A song recital John Foulds at the piano 10-15 Ezio Neri A violoncello recital 10-40 A Weber Programme Robert Casadesus (Piano) and the orchestra symphonique of Paris 11-0 Late News. Close down
a. m.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION III
60 metres (49.25 kc/s)
p. m.
6-0 Muzaffar Khan 6-25 Instrumental Duets By Mukerjee Raushan Lal: Malwri 6-40 Mohammad Shafi 7-0 Mehboob Jan 7-20 On Wings of Song 8-20 A Bed-time Story 8-30 Amateur Efforts 9-15 The Evening News (Hindustani) 9-30 The Evening News (English) 9-45 Local News and Announcements 9-50 A Sitar Recital by Haider Husan 10-0 Ghaffar Haider 11-0 Late News. Close down.

B. B. C. Programme

TRANSMISSION IV
12-0 Plantation Songs.
a.m.
12-30 Rugby Union Football. 1-0 In Town to night. 1-30 Sing-song. 2-30 Interval. 2-45 The News and Saturday Sport. 3-15 In Town tonight. 3-45 At the Theatre. Presented by F. H. C. Piffard 4-0 Dance Music
a.m.
4-50 London Log. 5-0 Sing-song. 6-0 Saturday Sport. 6-10 The News. 6-30 Dancing Time.
TRANSMISSION VI
a.m.
7-50 In Town tonight. 8-20 Pianoforte Recital. 8-30 Plantation Songs. 9-0 The News and Saturday Sport. 9-30 Rugby Union Football.
TRANSMISSION I
p.m.
1-30 Plantation songs. 2-0 Recital. 2-20 Religious Service. 3-10 Sunday News, Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary and Saturday Sport.
TRANSMISSION II
p.m.
4-15 Music by British Composers 5-0 Plantation Songs. 5-30 Six Musical Portraits. 5-50 Canada Speaks 6-5 Religious Service. 6-55 Sunday Neys Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary and Saturday Sports.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m.
7-30 Music in Everyday Life.

Alleged Arson

On a charge of arson the Pydhownie Police arrested one Fazle Hussein Mohomedali, a cutlery merchant of Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road on Saturday morning and stated that the fire in the cutlery shop which broke out after midnight was due to methylated spirit used by the accused. Pending further investigation he was remanded into Police custody by the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon till Dec. 10.

AFTER CRICKET
SEE
INDUSTRIAL INDIA
in
2ND GLORIOUS WEEK
THE GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT PICTURE OF 1938
STARRING:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
with
PREM ADIB & A MIGHTY CAST
INDUSTRIAL INDIA
PACKED WITH COMEDY —THRILLS — ROMANCE —SPECTACLE — DRAMA —AND CONVEYING THE GREAT MESSAGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Matinee: Saturday & Sunday at 2-15 p.m.

HOUSE FULL!
A PRABHAT TOUCH TO SHRI KRISHNA
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
To-day: 2-15, 5, 7-45 & 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA

Crowing Victory of
PRAKASH
PROBLEM PICTURE
POORNIMA
Now Running in
12th Successful WEEK
DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE
SEE TO-NIGHT
At
KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE
Sat., Sun. & Holiday at 2-30
Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p. m.

BHABI
BOMBAY TALKIES' SOCIAL SUPER-JEWEL SENSATION!
*WHAT A WORLD OF EMOTION
*WHAT DEPTH OF SENTIMENT
*WHAT WONDERFUL TIES OF AFFECTION
MEET
RENUKADEVI
JAIRAJ
MEERA—MAYADEVI,
M. NAZIR—PITHAWALA.
R. SHUKUL—DESAI.
What a Sweet Mouthful of a word.....
And
What Romantic Attachment has it.....
Make It A Date
DECR. 10 1938.
"The RENDEZVOUS of the ELITE"
ROXY

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

NOW FOR A SCREEN TEST
HOLLYWOOD
HOLLYWOOD GETS 25¢ OF EVERY $1 PAID IN MOVIE ADMISSIONS...10¢ GOES TO THE DISTRIBUTOR... AND 65¢ REMAINS IN THE COMMUNITY.
CHARLES BRUNO 10-21
CHOCOLATE SYRUP, TO SIMULATE ENGINE OIL, WAS SPRAYED ON DAVID NIVEN'S FACE IN "DAWN PATROL" ... BUT IT ATTRACTED SO MANY FLIES THAT A MIXTURE OF BURNT UMBER AND LIQUID VASELINE HAD TO BE SUBSTITUTED.
KAY FRANCIS PLAYS THE ROLE OF A DARING AVIATRIX IN "WOMEN IN THE WIND"..... BUT HER CONTRACT EXPRESSLY FORBIDS HER TO FLY!
(Copyright, 1938, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Amarnath Defies Bowlers

Scores Century In Splendid Style

Great Partnership With Vijay Merchant: Spectators Treated To Thrills

HINDUS 1st INNINGS for 4 wkts. 336

The Second Match in the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament between the Hindus and the Rest provided thrills. Attendance was 5,000 which was more than on the previous days.

"C. K." Wins Toss

C. K. Nayudu won the toss and elected to bat. But the start did not prove as hopeful as expected. The first wicket fell at 5 and four were down for only 77 runs, "C. K." himself being out for 16. Things were not looking rosy when Amarnath and Vijay Merchant got together.

Splendid Partnership

The partnership between these two star batsmen proved fruitful and the suspense that was slowly creeping in the Stands was transformed into thrill. They vindicated their reputation. By lunch 89 runs had been scored for the loss of 4 wickets.

Merry Career

After the interval the couple marched on merrily and the rate of scoring was rapid. Amarnath excelled in hard hits and pulling, while Merchant was best with his favourite strokes. Runs came in fours and the Stands were all enthusiasm and excitement.

Amarnath's Century

Amarnath's century sent up popular enthusiasm to high pitch and a thundering cheer greeted the Lahore man, and he deserved it richly. At tea interval Amarnath and Merchant remained unseparated with 120 and 71 respectively. The total was 274 for 4 wickets, a creditable performance, indeed.

After tea Merchant did not return due to knee trouble, and L. P. Jai came with Amarnath. Jai gave a chance which was not accepted. The pair at the close of play put up 336 runs for the same loss of wickets, Amar Nath being 139 and Jai 42.

THE RIVAL TEAMS

Hindus	'Rest' XI
C. K. NAYUDU (Captain)	A. S. DEMELLO (Captain)
L. AMAR SINGH	O. GONSALVES
L. P. JAI	J. HARRIS
R. B. NIMBALKAR	EHASKAR
V. M. MERCHANT	P. P. FERNANDES
K. BOSE	P. A. D'AVOINE
VINOO MANKAD	G. PEREIRA
L. AMAR NATH	M. COHEN
D. D. HINDLEKAR	V. HAZARE
C. S. NAYUDU	McCARTHY
S. BANNERJEE	E. SHAW

Umpires:—VALI AHMED and N. A. DUBASH.

The second match in the Pentangular Cricket Tournament between the Hindus and the Rest commenced on Saturday morning at the Brabourne Stadium. There was a late start owing to the pitch being wet. The rival captains Major C. K. Nayudu and A. S. de Mello, inspected the pitch twice before they decided to toss up at 10-45 a.m.

The Hindu skipper named the coin correctly and elected to bat.

There was one change in each of the teams. P. J. Chury of the Hindus, having an attack of influenza, gave place to K. Bose. And Bhaskar filled the vacancy in the Rest side caused by the unavoidable absence of G. Richards due to his father's illness.

When de Mello led his team to the field there was a much bigger attendance in the Stands than on the previous days. There must have been at least five thousand present.

HARRIS OPENS TO HINDLEKAR.

D. D. Hindlekar and K. Bose came out to open the innings for the Hindus.

De Mello entrusted the attack to Harris who opened from the North end to Hindlekar at 11 exactly. The Hindu wicket-keeper notched a single of his third ball.

The Rest skipper took charge of the attack himself at the Pavilion end.

Hindlekar Bowled.

In his fourth over, de Mello took Hindlekar completely by surprise by knocking down his off stump with a fine off break. The all-India wicket-keeper had scored only a single and the total stood at 5.

It was an unlucky start for the Hindus. Vinoo Mankad stepped into the breach. Immediately after, de Mello replaced Harris by Shaw at the North end.

Mankad registered the first boundary of the day by sending de Mello to the ropes and the first decade was hoisted after 23 minutes' play.

At 11-30 the Jamnagar player drove Shaw to the ropes again and put 10 on the Board on his own account.

At 11-36 de Mello gave place to Harris at the Pavilion end. The Rest skipper had bowled 7 overs to concede only 7 runs for 1 wicket. Three of the overs were maidens.

De Mello rang second change in the bowling at the opposite end bringing Hazare in that position. The rate of scoring was very slow at this stage.

At 11-50 Mankad drove Harris straight to the Club House and telegraphed 20 on the Board—as a result of 50 minutes' play.

Bose imitated his Jamnagar colleague by sending the Poona bowler to the Patiala Pavilion and signalling his own 10. 30 followed on the Board quickly.

At 12, the Rest skipper called upon G. Pereira from Ceylon to bowl from the Pavilion end in place of Harris. The total was 34 at this stage.

L. AMARNATH

Mankad drove Pereira through the mid-off for four and put on 40 and his own 20 on the board simultaneously.

VINOO MANKAD OUT

3 runs after 50 was hoisted Vinoo Mankad was bowled by Harris for 32, which included 4 hits to the boundary in a stay of 64 minutes. (53-2-32).

C. K. Nayudu joined Bose and after the Hindus' Captain had only 2 runs to his name, he lifted Pereira on to the Governor's pavilion, where Bhaskar failed to hold the catch.

At 68, Bose fell a victim to Harris, being out leg before wicket. Bose played like a sticky bat and contributed 21 runs, which occupied him at the wicket for 94 minutes, (68-3-21).

Amar Nath filled the vacancy and his numerous admirers cheered him, when he stepped out of the Club House. Nayudu played Pereira on to fine-leg and though the ball did not cross the boundary-line, the batsmen ran four.

NAYUDU CAUGHT

'C. K.' again skied a delivery off Harris near the North end screen, where Shaw made no mistake and the Hindu Captain was sent back with 16 (77-4-16).

At this score Hazare returned to attack in place of Pereira from the Club House end.

Vijay Merchant and Amar Nath now got associated and both were playing carefully judging every ball.

At lunch Amar Nath and Vijay were together with 7 and 4 respectively, out of a total of 89 for 4 wickets.

Amarnath and Vijay Merchant continued their innings after the lunch interval, the former striking Pereira, took a single off the Ceylon bowler and came opposite Hazare, who was put on to bowl from the Marine Drive end. Indore State bowler sent down a maiden over.

100 UP.

100 of the innings was signalled, when Merchant hit Hazare to fine-leg for a four. The innings had now been in progress for 138 minutes. Amarnath drove Pereira straight to the Club House screen for a four and then a stroke for 2, gave the Patiala batsmen his individual 20.

At 110 Harris relieved Hazare from the North end, while Pereira was taken off from the opposite end in favour of Shaw, whose two consecutive deliveries, Amarnath sent to the rails to reach his 30. 130 was put up when Amarnath took 2 off Harris, whose fifth ball the same batsman pulled for a brilliant four.

At 134, D'Mello returned to attack, replacing Shaw from the Club House end. 1 run off the "Rest" Captain gave Amar Nath his individual 40.

Both batsmen, Vijay and Amar, had opened out their shoulders now and doing smart running between the wickets, had added 53 runs to the Hindu's total in 40 minutes.

AMAR NATH'S 50

With a four, a beautiful placing, Amar Nath got his individual 50 in 55 minutes, reaching the boundary 6 times. This, incidentally, sent up 150 of the innings, which had now lasted for 175 minutes.

With a single off Hazare, who was now bowling in place of Harris, Amarnath entered his sixties, while the total was increased to 170.

Both batsmen were giving an excellent display of batting, executing superb strokes all round the wicket, Vijay excelling in late-cutting and leg-gliding, while Amarnath in pulling and brilliant placing.

D'Mello made a change in his bowling at 180, himself making way for Harris to bowl from the Club House end. Amar drove him straight to the pavilion for a hard-hit four. With another single and getting four runs more for an overthrow Amarnath got into his seventies.

200 UP

Two hundred of the innings was hoisted in 196 minutes.

At 205 D'Mello took over the pavilion end from Harris.

100 IN 55 MINUTES

Both batsmen kept up an exceptionally fast rate of scoring, the second 100 being scored in 55 minutes.

At 210, Shaw replaced his Captain.

AMARNATH'S 100

With a single off Hazare, Merchant reached his 50, which had occupied him for 106 minutes. Vijay had 6 boundary strokes in his half century.

De Mello was making quick changes in his attack and now brought on Pereira vice Shaw. Amarnath pulled the new bowler for a four to reach his 90, while the total was raised to 230. A single off Pereira's last ball, put Merchant in his sixties.

With a 2 off Hazare, Amarnath reached his century, which took him 107 minutes. The Punjab batsman's 100, included 12 fours and one five.

FLAWLESS INNINGS.

Amarnath's innings was grand and flawless, for which the Punjab player deserves great praise. His 100 was greeted with thundering cheers from his large number of admirers, one of whom, despite being 'policed,' could not resist the temptation of running in to congratulate his idol.

250 of the innings went up on the score-boards after the Hindus had occupied the crease for 242 minutes. With 1 run off Harris, Merchant entered his seventies. Amarnath sent up 270, when he drove Pereira to the boundary.

Pereira was taken off 5 minutes before tea, Gonsalves bowling in his place.

At tea, Amarnath and Vijay Merchant were unseparated with 120 and 71 to their respective credit, out of a total of 274 for 4 wickets.

VIJAY HURT.

Vijay Merchant, who due to his knee trouble, was carried from the field, when the teams retired to the pavilion for tea, did not come in to resume his innings after the interval and L. P. Jai came in with Amarnath, Gonsalves and Harris were in-charge of the 'Rest' attack.

290 went up with a stroke for 3 from Amarnath's bat off Gonsalves, with 2 successive fours off Harris, first to the leg and the

(Continued on Page 33).

Line Of Satyagraha For German Jews

How To Combat Mad Hitler's Man-Hunt

Tip To Children Of Jehovah

War Against Germany Will Be Justifiable, Says Mahatma

The persecution of the Jews in Germany and the advice to the former to choose the way of non-violence to vindicate their position on earth is the subject of an article by Gandhiji in this week's "Harijan."

A PARALLEL

He draws a parallel in the Indian Satyagraha campaign in South Africa and adds that while Indians resorted to Satyagraha without any backing from the outside world, the Jews of Germany are in an infinitely better position, for they have organised world opinion behind them.

THE WRONG WAY

Dwelling on the Palestine issue, Gandhiji says that his sympathy "does not blind him to the requirements of justice." He adds: "Surely it would be a crime against humanity to reduce the proud Arabs so that Palestine can be restored to the Jews, partly or wholly, as their National Home. It is wrong to enter Palestine under the shadow of the British Gun."

THE OTHER WAY.

"There are hundreds of ways," he says, "of reasoning with the Arabs, if they (the Jews) will only discard the help of the British bayonet."

TEXT OF ARTICLE

The following is the full text of the article:—

Several letters have been received by me asking me to declare my views about the Arab-Jew question in Palestine and the persecution of the Jews in Germany. It is not without hesitation that I venture to offer my views on this very difficult question.

My sympathies are all with the Jews. I have known them intimately in South Africa. Some of them became life-long companions. Through these friends I came to learn much of their age-long persecution. They have been the untouchables of Christianity. The parallel between their treatment by Christians and the treatment of untouchables by Hindus is very close. Religious sanction has been invoked in both cases for the justification of the inhuman treatment meted out to them. Apart from the friendships, therefore, there is the more common universal reason for my sympathy for the Jews.

NEEDS OF JUSTICE

But my sympathy does not blind me to the requirements of justice. The cry tor the national home for the Jews does not make much appeal to me. The sanction for it is sought in the Bible and the tenacity with which the Jews have hankered after return to Palestine. Why should they not, like other peoples of the earth, make that country their home where they are born and where they earn their livelihood?

Palestine belongs to the Arabs in the same sense that England belongs to the English or France belongs to the French. It is wrong and inhuman to impose the Jews on the Arabs. What is going on in Palestine to-day cannot be justified by any moral code of conduct. The mandate have no sanction but that of the last war. Surely it would be a crime against humanity to reduce the proud Arabs so that Palestine can be restored to the Jews partly or wholly as their national home.

THE NOBLER COURSE

The nobler course would be to insist on a just treatment of the Jews wherever they are born and bred. The Jews born in France are French in precisely the same sense that Christians born in France are French. If the Jews have no home but Palestine, will they relish the idea of being forced to leave the other parts of the world in which they are settled? Or do they want a double home where they can remain at will? This cry for the national home affords a colourable justification for the German expulsion of the Jews.

But the German persecution of the Jews seems to have no parallel in history. The tyrants of old never went so mad as Hitler seems to have gone. And he is doing it with religious zeal. For he is propounding a new religion of exclusive and militant nationalism in the name of which any inhumanity becomes an act of humanity to be rewarded here and hereafter. The crime of an obviously mad but intrepid youth is being visited upon his whole race with unbelievable ferocity. If there ever could be a justifiable war in the name of and for humanity, a war against Germany, to prevent the wanton persecution of a whole race, would be completely justified. But I do not believe in any war. A discussion of the pros and cons of such a war is therefore outside my horizon or province.

WHITHER ENGLAND

But if there can be no war against Germany, even for such a crime as is being committed against the Jews, surely there can be no alliance with Germany. How can there be alliance between a nation which claims to stand for justice and democracy and one which is the declared enemy of both? Or is England drifting towards armed dictatorship and all it means?

Germany is showing to the world how efficiently violence can be worked when it is not hampered by any hypocrisy or weakness masquerading as humanitarianism. It is also showing how hideous, terrible and terrifying it looks in its nakedness.

IF I WERE A GERMAN JEW

Can the Jew resist this organised and shameless persecution? Is there a way to preserve their self-respect, and not to feel helpless, neglected and forlorn? I submit there is. No person who has faith in a living God need feel helpless or forlorn. Jehovah of the Jews is a God more personal than the God of the Christians, the Mussalman or the Hindus, though, as a matter of fact in essence. He is common to all and one without a second and beyond description.

But as Jews atrtibute personality to God and believe that He rules every action of theirs, they ought not to feel helpless. If I were a Jew and were born in Germany and earned my livelihood there, I would claim Germany as my home even as the tallest gentile German may, and challenge him to shoot me or cast me in the dungeon; I would refuse to be expelled or to submit to discriminating treatment. And for doing this, I should not wait for the fellow Jews to join me in civil resistance but would have confidence that in the end the rest are bound to follow my example. If one Jew or all the Jews were to accept the prescription here offered, he or they cannot be worse off than now. And suffering voluntarily undergone will bring them an inner strength and joy which no number of resolutions of sympathy passed in the world outside Germany can.

Indeed even if Britain, France and America were to declare hostilities against Germany, they can bring no inner joy, no inner strength. The calculated violence of Hitler may even result in a general massacre of the Jews by way of his first answer to the declaration of such hostilities. But if the Jewish mind could be prepared for voluntary suffering, even the massacre I have imagined could be turned into a day of thanksgiving and joy that Jehovah had wrought deliverance of the race even at the hands of the tyrant. For to the God-fearing, death has no terror. It is a joyful sleep to be followed by a waking that would be all the more refreshing for the long sleep.

AN EXACT PARALLEL

It is hardly necessary for me to point out that it is easier for the Jews than for the Czechs to follow my prescription. And they have in the Indian Satyagraha campaign in South Africa an exact parallel. There the Indians occupied precisely the same place that the Jews occupy in Germany. The persecution had also a religious tinge. President Kruger used to say that the white Christians were the chosen of God and Indians were inferior beings created to serve the whites. A fundamental clause in the Transvaal constitution was that there should be no equality between the whites and coloured races including Asiatics. There too the Indians were consigned to ghettos described as locations. The other disabilities were almost of the same type as those of the Jews in Germany. The Indians, a mere handful resorted to Satyagraha without any backing from the world outside or the Indian Government. Indeed the British officials tried to dissuade the Satyagrahis from their contemplated step. World opinion and the Indian Government came to their aid after eight years of fighting. And that too was by way of diplomatic pressure not of a threat of war.

NEED FOR MAN OF COURAGE AND VISION

But the Jews of Germany can offer Satyagraha under infinitely better auspices than the Indians of South Africa. The Jews are a compact, homogeneous community in Germany. They are far more gifted than the Indians of South Africa. And they have organised world opinion behind them. I am convinced that if someone with courage and vision can arise among them to lead them in non-violent action, the winter of their despair can in the twinkling of an eye be turned into the summer of hope. And what has to-day become a degrading man-hunt can be turned into a calm and determined stand offered by unarmed men and women possessing the strength of suffering given to them by Jehovah. It will be then a truly religious resistance offered against the godless fury of dehumanised man. The German Jews will score a lasting victory over the German gentiles in the sense that they will have converted the latter to an appreciation of human dignity. They will have rendered service to fellow-Germans and proved their title to be the real Germans as against those who are to-day dragging, however unknowingly, the German name into the mire.

A WORD TO JEWS

And now a word to the Jews in Palestine. I have no doubt that they are going about it the wrong way. The Palestine of the Biblical conception is not a geographical tract. It is in their hearts. But if they must look to the Palestine of geography as their national home, it is wrong to enter it under the shadow of the British gun. A religious act cannot be performed with the aid of the bayonet or the bomb. They can settle in Palestine only by the goodwill of the Arabs. They should seek to convert the Arab heart. The same God rules the Arab heart who rules the Jewish heart. They can offer Satyagraha in front of the Arabs and offer themselves to be shot or thrown into the Dead Sea without raising a little finger against them. They will find the world opinion in their favour in their religious aspiration. There are hundreds of ways of reasoning with the Arabs, if they will only discard the help of the British bayonet. As it is, they are co-sharers with the British in despoiling a people who have done no wrong to them.

I am not defending the Arab excesses. I wish they had chosen the way of non-violence in resisting what they rightly regarded as an unwarrantable encroachment upon their country. But according to the accepted canons of right and wrong, nothing can be said against the Arab resistance in the face of overwhelming odds.

LET JEWS PROVE THEIR TITLE

Let the Jews who claim to be the chosen race prove their title by choosing the way of non-violence for vindicating their position on earth. Every country is their home including Palestine not by aggression but by loving service. A Jewish friend has sent me a book called "The Jewish Contribution to Civilisation" by Cecil Roth. It gives a record of what the Jews have done to enrich the world's literature, art, music, drama, science, medicine, agriculture, etc. Given the will, the Jew can refuse to be treated as the outcaste of the West, to be despised or patronised. He can command the attention and respect of the world by being man, the chosen creation of God. instead of being man who is fast sinking to the brute and forsaken by God. They can add to their many contributions the surpassing contribution of non-violent action.

Sir Jagdish Prasad, Member for Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, will preside over the Conference of Ministers from the Provinces of British India and Indian States on marketing which meets on November 29 and 30 next.

ELECTRIC AMULET FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SONS ONLY.

There are so many families where there are all daughters but no son or where there are no children at all. This Amulet is to be securely worn on the right arm of the woman. Within a year from date there will be the sure birth of a beautiful and healthy son. This Amulet has got unfailing power. Enclosed in a silver covering. Price Rs. 4/-. Half of the price on delivery of the Amulet and the other half after the birth of the baby.

GUARANTEE.—In case of failure double the price refundable.

KAMA Co., Lahore Road, Amritsar.

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

Many of the readers who take enthusiastic part in our competitions have expressed the wish that "Figure Words" should be repeated as often as possible as they find these Competitions interesting as well as best suited for old and young of all the communities who wish to take part. To get a prize of over Rs. 100|- is indeed very tempting and many of the readers will surely take a hand in the present competition. It is very simple and at the same time such as to bring within the reach of each the probability of getting a share in the prize. In the last competition fourteen persons got Rs. 101|- each. What a prize to get for only Annas eight! We hope that you may be one of the successful competitors this time.

Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet, e.g., A-1, H-8, Q-17, Z-26. For the convenience and ready guidance of the readers a list of the marks is given below.

The illustrations on the left show well-known objects, a list of which is also given below. For the purpose of this competition you are to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks of each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example illustration "F" is that of a "Snail." The total number of marks for "Snail" is 55. (S-19, N-14, A-1, I-9, L-12). The block of figures No. 16 in the series on the right shows the figure "55". You have, therefore, to enter No. 16 against "F" in the coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with an entrance fee of Ans. 8|- for each coupon before, 14th December 1938 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

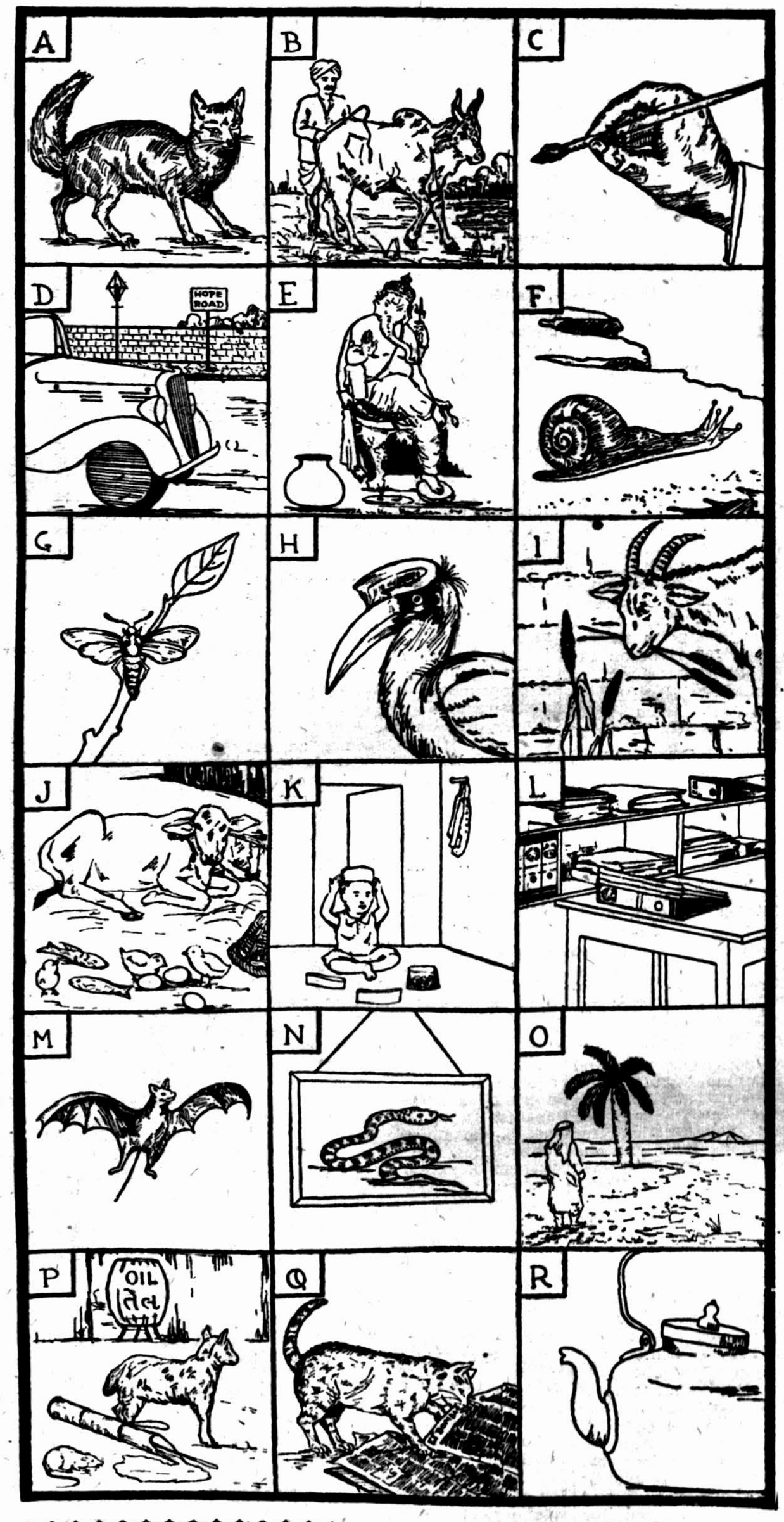
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 14th December, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or



A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF WORDS

ARAB	FILES	OIL
BAT	FISH	OX
BEAK	FOX	PALM
BRUSH	FRAME	PAPER
CALF	GOAT	PEG
CAPS	IDOL	POT
CAR	LAMB	RAT
CAT	LAMP	ROAD
CHILD	LEAF	SAND
CORN	LID	SNAIL
EGGS	MAN	SNAKE
FIELD	MOTH	TABLE

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

1	2	3
19	22	23
4	5	6
24	25	28
7	8	9
36	38	39
10	11	12
40	42	43
13	14	15
45	50	51
16	17	18
55	56	68

delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words Competition
27/11

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	16
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,

The "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd.,

Red House,

Parsee Bazaar Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 736 G P O BOMBAY

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 14th DECEMBER 1938

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

About Studios And Stars

Sabu Returns From U. S. A.

From Rs. 8 To Two Million Dollars

Again motion pictures give striking proof of their hold on the imagination of the world. Again they vindicate their claims to romance...even outside the covers of a studio script and beyond the measurements of a theatre screen. This time the evidence that they are completely unpredictable comes in the person of a fourteen year old boy by the simple name of Sabu.

In 1935 an underfed orphan worked in the elephant stables of the Maharaja of Mysore for eight rupees a month. To-day he is the star of a two million dollar Technicolor production, "Drum", made by Alexandra Korda. To-day he receives more fan mail than any screen personality employed in Denham, one of the biggest studios in the world. To-day millions of people all over the globe remember his engaging performance in his first picture, "Elephant Boy" To-day he drives a miniature automobile, owns an outboard motor-boat and banks a substantial part of a large weekly salary cheque in a supervised trust fund.

It is the magic carpet of the motion picture, often exceeding its own fabulous drama in the lives of its stars, that has transported Sabu out of the jungles of Karapur on to the screens of fifty-three countries. It has placed him at the head of a cast of five thousand actors who appear in what is probably the most important and certainly the most lavish screen entertainment produced by Mr. Korda.

Sabu has returned from America shortly on his first visit there. New York received him with the special sort of welcome reserved for top-fight celebrities. He visited a score of cities where "Drum" was to play. Nationwide radio programmes took his voice into countless American homes. He has seen Hollywood, a place the child, Sabu, never heard of when he trailed his mahout father a few short years ago and dreamed only of the day when he could match the older man's skill and bravery with the elephants.

There is a moral, or at least a valuable observation to be drawn from the career story of young Sabu. It is that motion pictures will never grow vapid or stale as long as their creators have the vision to recognize great talent in unlikely places...and having recognized it, follow through to foster it until it adds pleasure to the whole wide world.

THE MARCUS SHOW

Great Attraction At The Excelsior

In the grandeur of its spectacle and variety of entertainment, the Marcus Show easily surpasses anything seen on the Bombay Stage for a long time past. Despite the comparatively high prices of tickets, the show has been drawing packed houses since its opening twelve days ago at the Excelsior where it has been booked through the "Showtrust" Theatrical Agency by arrangement with the Western India Theatres Ltd. There will be a change of programme from Tuesday next.

For over thirty years, the Marcus Revue Company, under the

(Continued on Page 35).

Kananbala And Saigal Will Please You

"Street Singer" Warmly Received At Minerva

The great expectations have been positively fulfilled by New Theatres by supplying a rich feast of mirth, music and melodrama in their latest musical extravaganza—"The Street Singer" released at the Minerva Talkies since Id holiday amidst greatest ovation that the Indian screen has ever experienced.

Since the announcement that the two greatest singing stars of the Indian screen—at any rate, the two most admired universally, namely Saigal and Kananbala are teamed together in the New Theatres' release "The Street Singer" had set the world of Indian film fans and song lovers generally and the Bombay quota in particular, agog with eager anticipation of a feast. To our satisfaction and joy, we can now say that Saigal is the right answer to the Indian film-goer's prayer. One does not know which to admire more, the utter naturalness and charming naivete of acting, the deep understanding with which he can portray the most varied emotions, the sympathy with which he dons a role till he lives the character, his straight-forward manly appeal or the extra-ordinary allure of his wonderful voice when raised in song. The marvellous flawless beauty of Saigal's singing places him in a class by himself —no other singer can approach him. He does wonderful in his latest musical.

As for Kananbala, she too has a voice renowned for its golden purity, its irresistible appeal, its unrestrained, flawless beauty and that magic vibrant quality of youth that makes it live in one's heart long after its notes have died away upon the ear. To this powerful attraction, she adds the appeal of beauty and personality that can only be described as fascinating and the finished acting of one of the finest actresses in Indian pictures to-day.

"The Street Singer" is really a a feast of music, mirth and melodrama with a story that is rich in romantic situations affording almost endless opportunity for song and dance and characterised by an infectious touch of light gaiety, which makes it most enjoyable and exhilarating entertainment. Not a dull moment in the entire length of it, is the promise and with Saigal and Kananbala warbling through most of it, music and musical direction by Raichand Boral and a cast that includes Jagdeesh, Ramkumari, Kapur and Vaid, one is sure that there are any number of bright and happy moments in the "Street Singer."

The story is about the lives and fortunes of two street waifs, who earns their living by singing and dancing. Despite the privations and hardships of their lot they find life happy enough. Then one day fortune smiles upon them, they are taken up by a producer presented to an admiring public and become the talk of the town. Their subsequent experiences and adventures make a most human drama, inspiring as well as heartrending in its appeal.

"The Street Singer" was directed by Phani Mazumdar and is released by the Calcutta Film Exchange as the Ramzan Id attraction at the Minerva Talkies, Bombay.

LIONEL BARRYMORE'S CAREER

Man Of Infinite Talent

(By BRIAN YOUNG).

Born and reared in the atmosphere of the theatre, Lionel Barrymore is a man of infinite talent. Actor, musician, composer, illustrator, director—there is practically no field in the art of expression in which he has not made an outstanding impression.

The brother of Ethel and John, Barrymore comes of a famous American theatrical family. He is the eldest son of Maurice Barrymore, long famous on the stage, and Georgia Drew Barrymore, and was born in Philadelphia. He made his stage debut with his parents as a child of five.

Barrymore received his education in New York. Later he toured the world in stock companies and shows. He confesses that during this period he was practically always "broke."

He got a chance to go abroad and study art, and took it. He studied for a while in Paris with the intention of becoming a painter. Upon his return to New York, Lionel followed the calling of an illustrator of nearly a year.

Yielding to the persuasion of his brother John, Lionel returned to the stage, where he achieved enormous success in "The Copperhead," "The Jest," "Peter Ibbetson," in which he co-starred with his brother; "The Claw," and others.

He was first lured to the screen in 1909, at which time D. W. Griffith induced him to portray a role in "Friends." From that time on in silent pictures he gravitated between the stage and screen.

When talking pictures came in, his enormous stage and screen experience made him outstanding. Previously, he had been under contract to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, appearing in "The Mysterious Island." "West of Zanzibar." "Women Love Diamonds" and "The Barrier." Barrymore's first talking picture role, as Jeff Ryder in "The Lion and the Mouse." created a sensation.

As he watched the new art develop, Barrymore saw where his combined knowledge of stage and screen could be useful in directing. To prove, he directed a one-act play, "Confession," that made studio executives gasp with admiration. He then set to work directing Ruth Chatterton in "Madame X," "The Rogue Song," with Lawrence Tibbett. "Ten Cents a Dance" and other pictures.

Lionel had just about decided to give up acting, when plans were made for Norma Shearer to star in "A Free Soul." His part in that picture was a great one. Knowing this, he accepted the assignment. It was that role of the lawyer-father, Stephen Ashe, which won him the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences award for the best screen performance of 1931, and launched him as a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star.

From that time on, the public demanded more of Lionel Barrymore. Bayard Veiller wrote "Guilty Hands" especially for him, and M-G-M produced it. Among the outstanding pictures in which Barrymore has appeared are "Grand Hotel," "Dinner At Eight," "Night Flight," "Treasure Island," "David Copperfield," "The Voice of Bugle Ann," "The Gorgeous Hussy," "Camille," "Captains Courageous," "A Yank at Oxford," and "Test Pilot."

Barrymore is six feet tall. He has penetrating steel-blue eyes, shaggy eyebrows, and hates to comb his hair. Lionel relaxes between scenes by playing sonatas on the piano in his dressing room. He's a talented pianist, and has composed several concertos.

Some Features Of 'Bhabi'

Maya And Meera As Characters

The Bombay Talkies will present the character portrayals of two ladies who have already established a reputation with cinema fans as competent actresses. These two are none other than Meera and Maya in their new picture 'Bhabi' shortly coming to Roxy.

Meera, the beggar girl of Nirmala and the frolicksome and vivacious girl friend in Vachan, attained meteoric heights and won country-wide appreciation for the superfine polish and brilliance of each of those roles which were rendered difficult by the abundance of emotion and sentiment which were the principal ingredients and esssence of her character portrayals.

Maya, whom people saw in Jeevan Prabhat as Sonia, the potters daughter, who loved with a fervour of which she alone was capable, made in that picture such a contribution to screen acting as to deserve being acclaimed as a top-knotch performer. Her ardent admirers could not have forgotten so easily the leading role she played in Prem Kahani, the earlier film of Bombay Talkies, for in htat picture she gained the popular verdict by ballot of having played the finest role, thereby increasing her fan mail which swelled as the day of the ballot drew nearer.

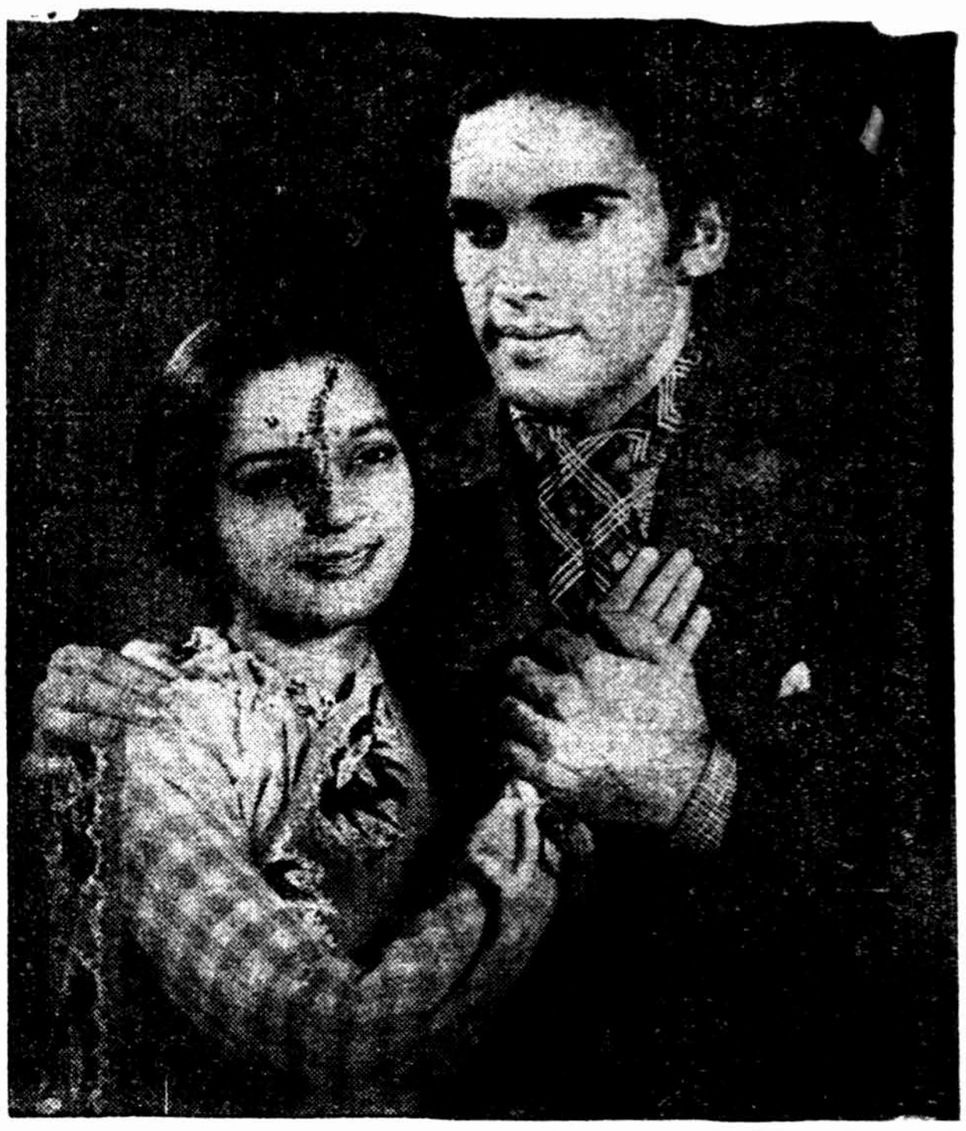
Much as can be mentioned about the wonderful theme of Bhabi, it would only be right to leave things unsaid for the moment and end up by saying that M. Nazir and Pithawala have also a fair share of work in bringing out the vital issues of the play. There is also Desai ,a new addition to the Bombay Talkies fold in the role of a fidgety and nervy bundle of eccentricities.

"Bhabi" is a story replete with a drama that has a climax not only pleasant but also highly inspiring, carrying the audiences through breath-taking situations and hilarious comedy, with the captivating performances of a team that would never have been sponsored by Bombay Talkies unless it was first-rate.

* * * *

Frances Farmer and Leif Erikson are the only married couple under contract to Paramount who occupy the same studio dressing room. They are working together in "Escape From Yesterday."

Shanta Hublikar and Vasant Thengdi in 'Mera Ladka' at Central.

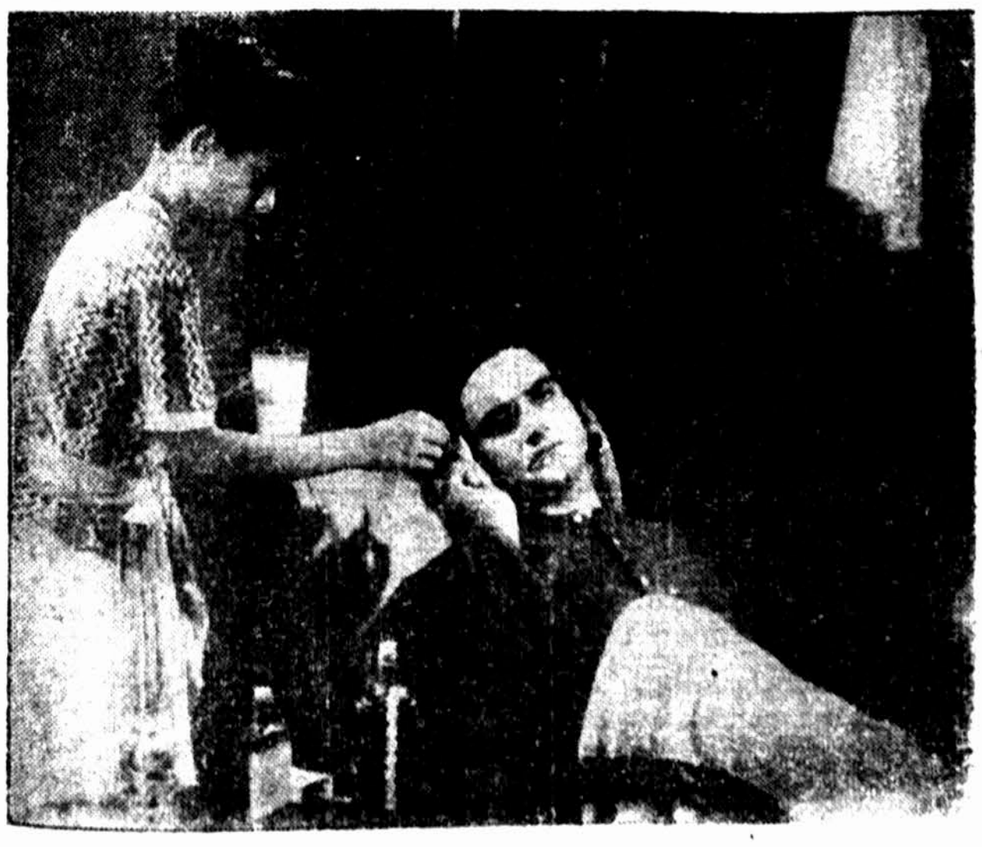


Bimla Kumari and Dilawar in "Double Cross" opened on Thursday at Super.

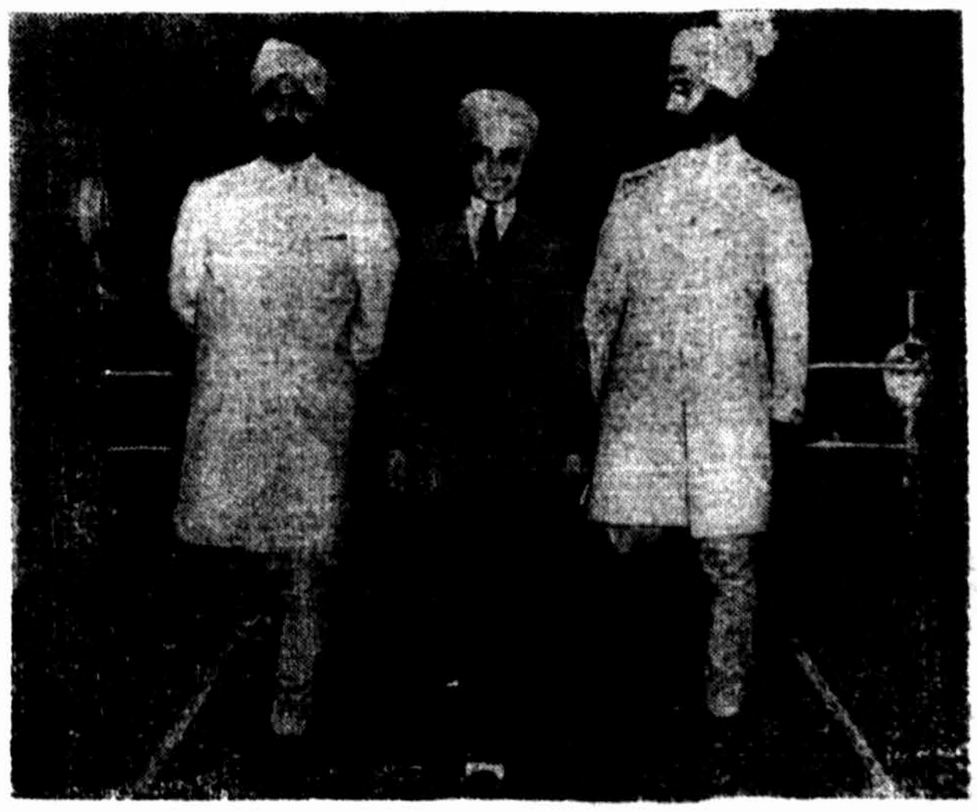
Maya Devi in Bombay Talkies coming attraction "Bhabi".

Rose and Motilal in "Sach Hai" of Saraswati shortly to be released.

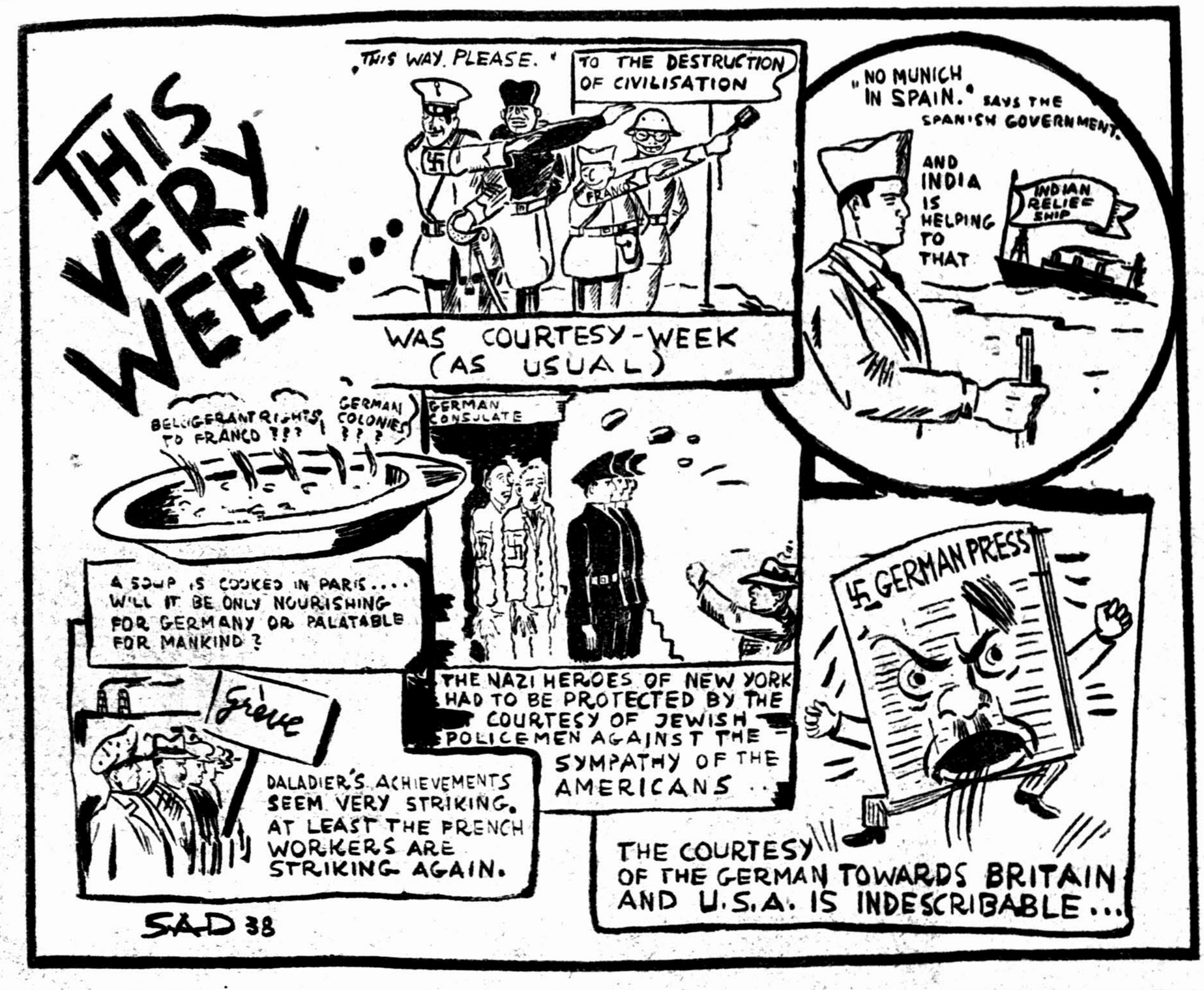
Madhuri in 'The Secretary' at West End.



Saigal in "Street Singer" at Minerva in a characteristic pose.



Sabu returns from U. S. A. attended by his Sikh guards.


THIS VERY WEEK...
"THIS WAY, PLEASE."
TO THE DESTRUCTION OF CIVILISATION
FRANCO
WAS COURTESY-WEEK (AS USUAL)
"NO MUNICH IN SPAIN." SAYS THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.
AND INDIA IS HELPING TO THAT
INDIAN RELIEF SHIP
BELLIGERANT RIGHTS TO FRANCO ??
GERMAN COLONIES ??
GERMAN CONSULATE
A SOUP IS COOKED IN PARIS.... WILL IT BE ONLY NOURISHING FOR GERMANY OR PALATABLE FOR MANKIND ?
THE NAZI HEROES OF NEW YORK HAD TO BE PROTECTED BY THE COURTESY OF JEWISH POLICEMEN AGAINST THE SYMPATHY OF THE AMERICANS ..
GERMAN PRESS
Grève
DALADIER'S ACHIEVEMENTS SEEM VERY STRIKING. AT LEAST THE FRENCH WORKERS ARE STRIKING AGAIN.
THE COURTESY OF THE GERMAN TOWARDS BRITAIN AND U.S.A. IS INDESCRIBABLE...
SAD 38

Courtesy Week

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?

Answer The Following Questions And Be Your Own Judge

Motorist

1. Am I as well behaved on the road as I am in the drawing room?
2. Do I realise that others have as much right to use the road as I have?
3. Am I patient with pedestrians?
4. Do I signal in time and in the correct way?
5. Do I smile when driving, or is there a perpetual frown upon my face?
6. Am I courteous to women and children? Careful of the blind, the age and the defective?
7. Do I argue the right of way at road intersections, or do I give way to fools who rush in where angles fear to tread?
8. Do I surrender my right of way to one who is in need of it? And when I am given the right of way do I salute a "Thank you"?
9. When I pass by a School do I do so as I used to do in my younger days—slowly and silently?
10. Do I park within 2 feet of the curb and in a manner that does not obstruct other motorists or pedestrians?
11. Do I blast my motor horn to let people know that an 'empty vessel is passing by? Or, do I hoot only when necessary and that too in "staccato" fashion?
12. Do other people think I am as courteous as I should be? Do I think I am as courteous as I can be?

Pedestrian

1. Do I keep to the pavement and give the motorist his due?
2. Do I keep left on pavements, corridors, stairways and railway bridges?
3. At street corners, do I help children, the aged and efective to get across safety?
4. Do I push fruit skins ,lying on the pavement and railway platform, out of harm's way?
5. Do I allow passengers to alight from public vehicles before attempting to mount?
6. Is my umbrella a source of danger to others?
7. Do I fall into line at railway and cinema booking-office windows?
8. Do I strictly observe directions for smokers in railway carriages, buses and tramcars?
9. Do other people think I am as courteous as I should be?

Sind Premier Secures Congress Support

Agrees To Postpone Revision Proposals Of Land Revenue Settlement For One Year

KARACHI, Nov. 25.

It is understood that an announcement confirming the settlement stated to have been reached between the Sind Ministry and the Congress High Command on the basis of the Wardha resolution on the land assessment issue will be made after the resumption of office by Sir Lancelot Graham, Governor of Sind, on December 2 on his return from leave.

It is learnt that according to the settlement, the revision proposals of land revenue assessment, including the question of "regrouping" will be postponed for a period of one year

Government will consider these proposals on their merit and examine the question of every individual "deh" for fresh classification.

It is further learnt that the future proposals for land taxes will be submitted in the Sind Assembly for discussion and objections, will be considered, and before they are levied, the Congress Party leader will be consulted.

On these conditions, the Congress Assembly Party will support fresh proposals with regard to the revision of land revenue assessment, which Government may bring forward at the end of one year. The Congress Party will support Khan Bahadur Allahbux in the fresh assessment proposals even in the matter of "regrouping."

On the basis of this agreement, the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly, it is understood, will give its support to the Ministry and vote with it in the event of a no-confidence motion moved against it.—United Press

"CAPITAL" JUBILEE NUMBER

In fitness with the occasion of the Jubilee "Capital" has issued a grand special number with a gold colour cover. The "Capital" which first appeared on the 6th November 1888 is not only the oldest financial and commercial publication in this country but is also acknowledged to be the most authoritative and well-informed. The fifty years of progress and service of this journal are described by the Editor, Mr. G. W. Tyson. The special features of "Capital" particularly "Without Prejudice" and the "Index of Industrial Activity" are much appreciated, while the annual numbers issued for the last ten years have dealt at length with all industries in the light of the changes in the economic and financial international conditions. Mr. Tyson states that since 1933 political and economic conditions in India have moved in the background of a changing world. In that year this country, along with others, was just beginning to emerge from the trough of the great trade depression, and though since then India has proceeded from an unhealthy boom to something approaching a slump, the net gain on the worst years of depression is still very considerable. In addition to smoother economic conditions, much of the bitterness and acerbity of the Indian political controversy that characterised the years 1930 to 1935 has disappeared. And for a newspaper that believes fervently in democracy, that has strain for a better understanding between the British and Indian peoples, which has consistently maintained that their interests are clearly intertwined, this has been a metamorphosis, the benefits of which we can not yet fully appreciate. This special number contains several interesting articles among which "Joint Stock Banks and Rural Finance" by the Late Sir Pheroz Sethna, the Indian Sugar Industry, by Dr. F. Maxwell and "India's Oldest Organised Industry" by Sir H. P. Mody will be found very instructive. On this happy occasion "Capital" has received birth-day greetings from many including the Viceroy, Lord Zetland, Lord Willingdon and Lord Halifax. We wish our contemporary many more years of prosperity and of usefulness to the Indian business community.

WORKING COMMITTEE

Bhulabhai's Plea For Postponing It Till Dec. 11

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

As discussions on the Incometax Bill now before the Central Legislative Assembly may not terminate by December 8, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has requested that the meeting of the Working Committee to be held on December 8 be postponed till December 11.

The A.I.C.C. Office has accordingly wired to President Mr. Bose this morning. His reply is being awaited.—A. P.

AT BRABOURNE STADIUM ON SATURDAY

Bose given L.B.W. off Harris. | Hindlekar clean-bowled. | Vinoo Mankad caught behind the wicket.

PAREL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Entries And Fixtures

The following are the entries of the teams, in the Parel Hockey League Tournament:—

November, 1938:—

27th 4 p.m.: St. Xavier's High School vs. G.I.P. Rly. Indian Intitute; 5 p.m.: Christ Church & Barnes Ex-Students' Club vs. Young Goans.

28th 5 p.m.: O.H.E. Hockey Team vs. Young Rangers.

29th 5 p.m.: B.R.A. Sports Club vs. Lever Bros' Sports Club.

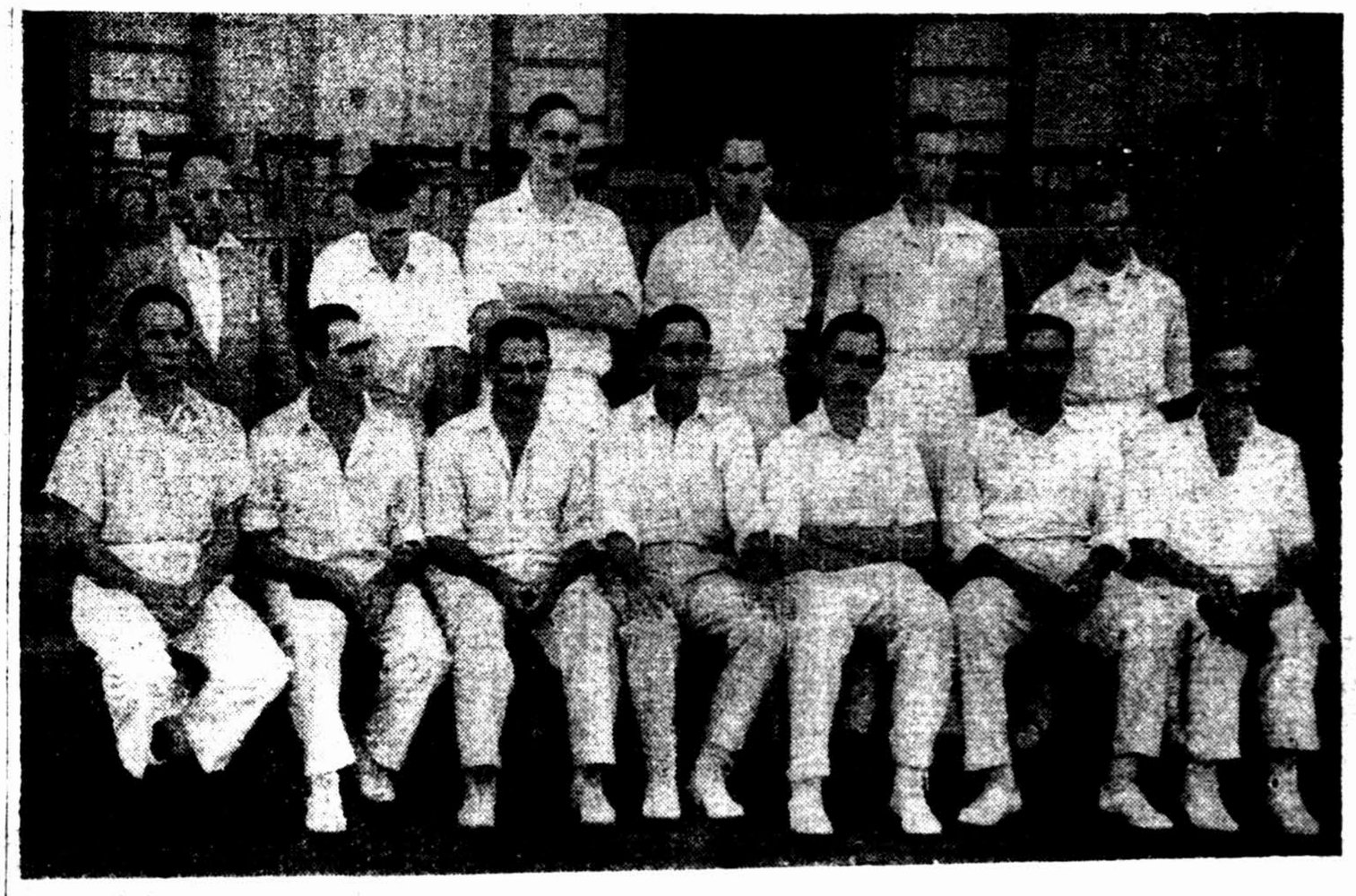
30th 5 p.m.: Khatau Sports Club vs. Metropolitan Hockey Club.

December 1938:

1st 5 p.m.: V.J.T. Institute vs. Kurla Car Shed.

2nd 5 p.m.: Tanteran Rising Club vs. Britannia Biscuit Co.'s Sports Club.

All the Games will be played at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel.



The European team who won the match against the Parsi team in the first round of the Bombay Pentangular on Friday.

AMARNATH DEFIES BOWLERS

(Continued from Page 26).

second a pretty off-drive. Jai got his individual 20.

300 UP.

300 was hoisted when Amarnath took a single off Gonsalves. The innings had now been in progress for 282 minutes. The rate of scoring continued to be fast, the third 100 coming in 87 minutes.

At 307, D'Mello tried Bhaskar with the leather, Gonsalves being taken off from the Club House end, while Harris made way for Hazare from the other side. Amarnath had now got past his 130.

JAI DROPPED

Bhaskar should have got Jai's wicket but for Fernandes, who did not accept the chance offered, when the batsman had 26 runs to his name.

Batsmen appeared to be tied down, at this stage, 20 minutes producing only 10 runs. Evidently Amar Nath and Jai wanted to play out time.

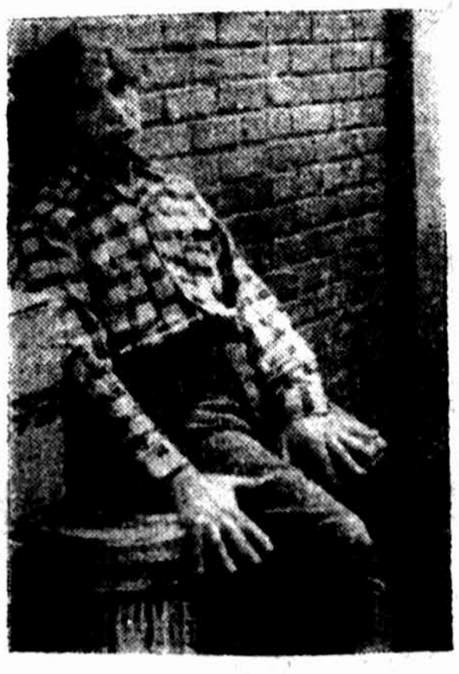
At the close of play on Saturday, Amar Nath and Jai were together with 139 and 42 respectively out of a total of 336 for 4 wickets.

HINDUS (1ST. INNINGS)

D. D. Hindlekar b D'Mello	1
K. Bose l.b.w Harris	21
Vinoo Mankad b Harris	32
C. K. Nayudu c Shaw b Harris	16
Amarnath, batting	139
Merchant, (hurt)	71
L. P. Jai, batting	42
Extras	14
Total (for 4 wickets) ..	336

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D'Mello	13	4	29	1
Harris	33	10	97	3
Pereira	16	1	74	0
Shaw	9	4	33	0



One of the Marx Brothers at New Empire.

Hazare	22	7	63	0
Gonsalves	5	1	11	0
Bhaskar	6	0	15	0

FALL OF WICKETS

1 for 5; 2 for 53; 3 for 68; 4 for 77.

HEAVY-WEIGHT WRESTLING CARNIVAL

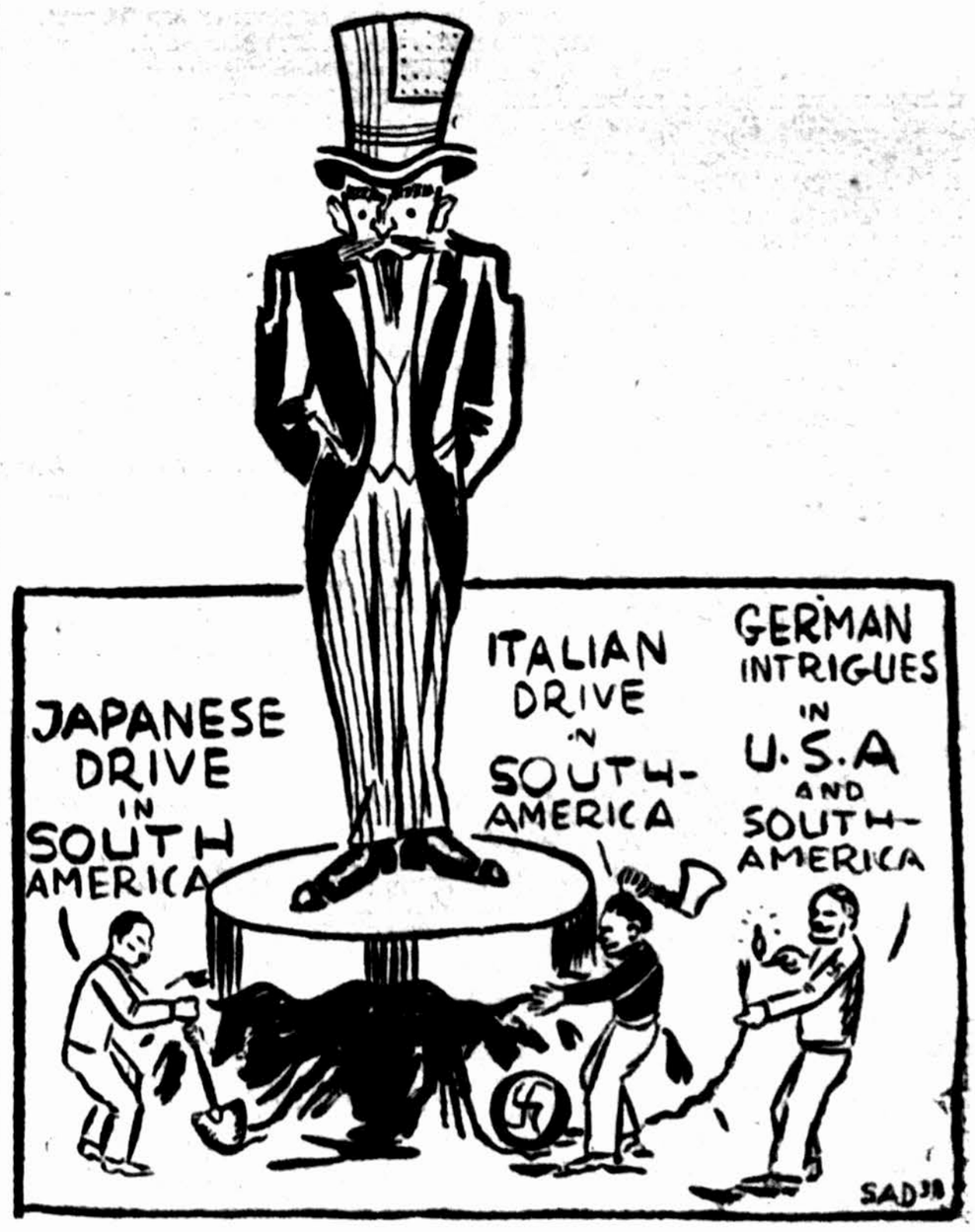
In Aid Of King-Emperor Anti-Tuberculosis Fund

(From Our Correspondent)

AGRA, Nov. 26.

A Wrestling Carnival, in aid of the King-Emperor Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, will be held at Agra, commencing from this evening, Saturday, November 26 to Thursday, December 1.

Besides the world heavy-weight wrestling champion, Gama of Patiala and the Bulgarian S. Babian, many famous Indian and European wrestlers are expected to take part in the Carnival.



Special to "The Chronicle"

UNCLE SAM: "Seems I have to give up my sweet isolation....."

Saturday's Racing At Mahaluxmi

Shivaji The Great Wins Durdans Plate

BHOPAL OWNED HORSES SCORE A DOUBLE

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Following close on Thursday's racing, Saturday's fixture was only moderately attended. A ten event programme necessitated an early start—most inconvenient to patrons whose comfort the Club Executive would not appear to consider.

Sandwiched among some well backed successes were a couple of unlooked-for results. Friendless in the market Little Town owned by Mrs. J. Thompson, and trained by her husband J. Thompson, won the Southfields Plate returning a dividend of 103 to 1. Rough Sea won at 29 to 1 and Jovial Prince at 18-1

Doubles for owners, jockeys and trainers were of common occurrence. Selby, in great riding form at the moment, was astride two winners. Rahana and Rough Sea both trained by Ted Godfrey.

Billy Cook had his winning successes on Jovial Prince and Shivaji The Great. Mohamed Khan, the apprentice jockey, showed to advantage on Quicksilver and King of Diamonds.

Jim Malone also had a busy afternoon. He won two races for his patron, Nawabzada Fakr-ul-mulk of Bhopal and might have a third winner had Mas d'Antibes not failed by a narrow margin the principal event of the day. Shivaji The Great's success in the Durdans Plate was not unexpected. He was almost as well backed as Inflation and there was also a good following for Panna Prince. Patiently ridden, the son of Pantheon came up with a smooth run to outstay Mas d'Antibes in a great finish. Hampered in his challenging effort Inflation could only manage a third. Selby has lost a good few races by hugging the fence. There can be no doubt that his mount was full of running and must have won had he got a clearer passage.

WON IN READY FASHION

Mr. Sion Nessim's Tall Story, very capably ridden by Evans recorded an easy victory in the Hurstwood Plate after Grianeog and Budapest had made the running for over a mile. Shipstoll going over the middle distance for the first time ran creditably taking the position of runner-up. Budapest plugged on to keep a minor placing.

Both divisions of the Rous Plate fell to horses owned by Nawabzada Fakr-ul-mulk of Bhopal and trained by J. Malone. Jovial Prince at 18-1 beat Horoscope and Lord Byron in a close finish for Division I. Taqdir, an even money chance, failed to figure prominently and is either overrated or is not quite ready yet. Backers made Dancing Comet a good favourite in the second division and the speedy Upsalquitch gelding made no mistake, beating Golden Beam, a recent winner with some degree of comfort. Devonian was in the minor placing, but would have been better suited by a slightly longer journey.

Unfancied by most people Rough Sea recorded an easy success in the Southfields Plate to reward his few followers with a 29—1 dividend. Better class than most of the runners, the son of Truculent came from a long way back to beat The Quack who was being hailed the winner. Satyr finished third, but Faughan Hill, the market choice, gave a doleful display finishing down the field after racing upsides with the leaders for five furlongs.

A SMART GALLOPER

Sir Homi Mehta's Rahana proved the good thing. She appeared in the Juvenile Plate for Indian-breds. A 2—1 chance the Ragazzo filly finished full of determination and passed the judge a good two lengths clear of Boat Drill, the next best. Tomtit ran into the minor berth under a big weight, but King's Wine, almost as well backed as the winner made a poor showing.

Ridden by A. Orme, the English lightweight, Little Town accounted for a very moderate lot in the Southfields Plate, Division II. Always in the front line the daughter of Bay Town just stayed on long enough to hold the late-finishing Mark You by a length. The well favoured Talkless had nothing to do with the first.

The Idar-owned Quicksilver was not greatly extended to win the Borivli Plate in which the place-getters were Rockaway and Amulet.

Defying a penalty for a recent success Prince Hilal scored again in the Ridge Plate, Division I. Ridden with clever judgment by Evans, this useful grey held Nur Jehan in a thrilling finish by half a length. Bahar Neel and Royal Rival a head and neck away added to the excitement. Incidentally the coming of Prince Hilal completed a nice double for Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy, whose King of Diamonds scored in Division II of the same plate earlier in the afternoon.

There was no winner for the Daily Treble and a sum of Rs. 4,685 has been carried over to the next meeting.

THE BORIVLI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Indian Horses. Starred in Class IV.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys & Apprentice Jockeys.

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's QUICKSILVER 8-11, Mahomed Khan 1
Mr. J. Thompson's ROCKAWAY 6-0, Fitzgerald 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's AMULET 8-9, Awad .. 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIJAYAMALA 7-7, Ramu Shinde 4

Won by 1-3|4 lengths, 6 lengths, 6 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 42-1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 12. Rs. 13 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

Not Run:—Mon Cheri and Pompom.

Favourite:—Quicksilver.

THE SOUTHFIELDS PLATE.—Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV

Mrs. J. Thompson's LITTLE TOWN 7-12, Orme 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's MARK YOU 8-10, Selby 2
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's HEATWAVE 9-0, Burn 3
Mrs. L. Brooker and Mr. Mirza Ibrahim's SCHOOL QUAD 7-2 (car. 8-0), W. Evans .. 4

Won by neck, 2 lengths, 3|4 length.

Time:—1 min. 29 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 1,037 for win, Rs. 157, Rs. 38 and Rs. 33 for places.

Winner trained by J. Thompson

Not Run:—Princess Coral

Favourite:—Talkless.

THE JUVENILE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

Sir Homi Mehta's RAHANA 7-10 (car. 7-11), Selby .. 1
Messrs. M. D. Petit and P. D. Bolton's BOAT DRILL 8-6, Field 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's TOMTIT 9-4, Cook 3
Mr. J. H. Sorabjee's FANCIFUL 8-6, J. O'Neale 4

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, shorthead, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 30-3|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 31 for win, Rs. 15. Rs. 23 Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

Not Run:—Cherie, Jayant

Favourite:—Rahana.

THE ROUS HANDICAP. Div. II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 900; third Rs. 450.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's JOVIAL PRINCE 8-10, Cook 1
Mr. J. Thompson's HOROSCOPE 7-13, B. Rook 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's LORD BYRON 7-10, Britt 3
Mr. R. Higgin's GREEK ARTIST 8-10, Hutchins 4

Won by shorthead, shorthead, neck.

Time:—1 min. 2-2|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 183 for win, Rs. 33, Rs. 31 Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

Not Run:—Masque.

Favourite:—Taqdir.

THE RIDGE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's KING OF DIAMONDS 7-10, (car. 7-6), Md. Khan 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's YANOOS 8-10, Obaid 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's THOUSAND DOLLARS 8-13 (car. 8-5), Rozario 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's SAAD NAZAM 8-6, Jabbar 4

Won by 2 lengths, head, 1-1|2 length.

Time:—1 min. 51-1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 26, Rs. 45 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib .

Not Run:—Kaid Saoud and Leilat Khalaf.

THE ROUS HANDICAP. Div. I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 900; third Rs. 450.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk's DANCING COMET 8-7 Burn 1
H.H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN BEAM 8-9 Whiteside 2
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's DEVONIAN 8-4 (cd. 8-2) Brown 3
Mr. F. G. Travers' APPLE JELLY 7-7 Orme 4

All ran.

Won by 1|2 length, 1 length, 1|2 length.

Time: 1 min. 2 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE SOUTHFIELDS PLATE.—Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's ROUGH SEA 8-9 Selby 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's THE QUACK 8-2 R. Bell .. 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SATYR 8-7 Cook .. 3
The Chief of Manavadar's GOLD CROWN 8-8 Maxwell 4

Not run:—Levant 9-0, The Right Man 7-12.

Tote paid Rs. 219 for win, Rs. 65, Rs. 53 and Rs. 41 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE HURSTWOOD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's TALL STORY 8-2 Evans 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's SHIPSTOLL 8-0 Selby 2
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's BUDAPEST 8-2 Cook 3
Mr. M. P. M. Dalal's GOUDEA 8-7 Alford 4

Not run:—Vidalin 8-7.

Tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE DURDANS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIVAJI THE GREAT 8-7 Cook 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's MAS d'ANTIBES 8-9 Burn 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's INFLATION 8-5 Selby 3
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's KARAWAY 7-7 (cd. 7-10) Meekings 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 38 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 31, and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by N. D. Bhosale.

THE RIDGE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Messrs. M. H. & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE HILAL 9-0 Evans 1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's NUR JEHAN 7-9 Cook 2
Mr. Mohammed Lahori's BAHAR NEEL 7-12 Rook .. 3
The Raja of Akalkot and Shriman Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's ROYAL RIVAL 9-0 Burn .. 4

Tote paid Rs. 40 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 38 and Rs. 32 for places.

Not run:—Sadran Manfi 8-1.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

MYSORE MAKE 285 FOR 9

Inter-Provincial Cricket At Secunderabad

(From Our Correspondent).

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 26.

In the Inter?Provincial Cricket Fixtures, between the Mysore and the Hyderabad teams, in the second day's play this morning, Mysore were all out for 285.

The Hyderabad Team entered their second innings at 4-30 p. m. and made 80 for one wicket down.

CHARKHA SANGH'S INCREASING ACTIVITIES

Search For Funds To Meet Demands Of Spinners And Artisans

WARDHA, (By Mail).

The Council of the Charkha Sangn completed its work on Saturday evening. Amongst those present were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Jajuji and Mr. Shankerlal Banker. Mahatma Gandhi did not attend, but was consulted on all important matters.

The Council considered and sanctioned the proposals of work for the Central Office and Provincial Branches for 1939. The Council also approved of the proposals submitted to the Bombay Government for the development of Khadi work in Maharashtra, Karnatak and Gujerat.

The work of the Charka Sangh is daily increasing and requires more funds by way of capital investment to meet the growing demand for relief from the spinners and other artisans. The Sangh is making every possible effort to raise the required funds. In this connection the Council gave sanction for taking a loan of Rs. 25,000 from the Mahila Sewa Mandal, Wardha, for the work of the U.P. Branch.

FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

The Punjab Branch has appraised the Council of the distress prevalent in Hissar owing to famine. The Charkha Sangh has already started several spinning centres for offering occupation to the village people in the affected areas and it is proposing to open more.

In this connection the Halvasia Trust of Bhivani has offered a loan of Rs. 50,000 to meet the deficit that may arise. The Council has thankfully accepted the offer and authorised the President and the Secretary to accept the loan and to develop the work in the famine areas with this aid.

In view of the keen demand for this work on the part of the spinners and other artisans and the consequent increasing production of Khadi the Charkha Sangh is taking all necessary measures to increase the sales. In this connection the Council has sanctioned a scheme for imparting training to Khadi workers in the art of salesmanship at the Bombay Bhandar under the direction of Sjt. Jerajani and has sanctioned Rs. 3,000 by way of stipends for 10 students. The Council has also requested Sjt. Jerajani to explore all possibilities of increasing the sales through the Khadi Bhandars in the bigger cities of Maharashtra and C. P. and has sanctioned Rs. 500 towards expenses for this experiment.

FOR TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Council has sanctioned budgets of the Provincial Branches for effecting technical improvement in the processes of production involving an expenditure of Rs. 65,535 from the Spinners Benefit Reserve Fund, specially created for the purpose. This will enable the branches to distribute improved implements to a large number of spinners and impart instructions in efficient use thereof.—United Press.

Mrs. Naidu For Cuttack

CUTTACK: Nov. 24.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who is now at Calcutta, will pay her first visit to Cuttack and Puri on November 27 when she will be the guest of the Premier, the Hon. Mr. Bisvanath Das.

The Hon. Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, Development Minister of the Orissa Government, left for Delhi to-night to attend the Marketing Conference.—United Press.

Nariman's Candidature For Corporation

Move To Get B. P. C. C. Resolution Revised: Citizens' Appeal To Subhas And Jawahar

Arrangements are being made to send a monster petition signed by the citizens of Bombay to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, and to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The following is the text of the petition:——

We, the citizens of Bombay, urge you most earnestly to revise the decision of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee rejecting Mr. K. F. Nariman's candidature for the ensuing Municipal elections.

If the said decision is allowed to stand, the City will be deprived of the most valuable and sterling services of Mr. K. F. Nariman, who has served the Corporation and the City with distinction for the last twenty years most loyally and faithfully.

It was through his persistent efforts in the direction of slum improvement and clearance, that the Civic conscience was awakened and it was during his term of Mayoralty and at his instance that the Corporation passed a resolution and launched a scheme for slum improvement, allotting a large sum of money, with the result that to-day, within a short time, there is considerable improvement in the slum areas of the City.

The said scheme is not yet complete as many slum areas are still to be cleared. He is not content only with having resolutions passed in the Corporation, but he is one of the very few Corporators, who have established a personal contact particularly with the poor working class and Harijan population, by constantly paying visits to their localities and personally attending to their complaints and grievances.

It was also through his efforts that Social Welfare Centres were opened through well-known Indian social organisations, to provide amenities and civic necessities to the dumb masses in the City. He has always championed the cause of the poor and, during his Mayoralty, he had started literacy campaign and opened a number of free night schools for Adults and that scheme is also progressing in the City, helping to solve the illiteracy problem.

He has contributed a good deal to suppress corruption and he has always endeavoured to maintain a high standard of service both for the Corporation and the Executive. His views are cosmopolitan and never influenced by communal or sectional considerations. The voters of Bombay have fully appreciated his services and usually returned him at the top of the polls and he has never failed at any election.

As a Mayor, only three years ago, he was accorded a public reception by citizens under the auspices of 53 Associations, such as no other citizen has been fortunate to receive. Thus he has fully justified the Congress claim to serve the masses.

Therefore, the extraordinary decision of the B. P. C. C., rejecting the best available candidate, has come as a great surprise and has caused a shock to many, more particularly, when, going through the list of selected candidates, we find many names of persons who could hardly be described as Congressmen. However, we do not want to enter into the merits and demerits of the decision, but we submit that the said decision, if allowed to stand, will mean more harm and loss to the City, inflicting a penalty, not on Mr. Nariman but the innocent voters and rate-payers of Bombay, particularly the poor and helpless section, by depriving them of the services of such a sincere, honest and enthusiastic Corporator.

We, therefore, appeal to you most earnestly to allow Mr. K. F. Nariman to contest a seat as a Congress candidate in the ensuing Municipal elections.

NEW GIRL SCHOOL FOR BARWANI

(From Our Correspondent)

BARWANI, Nov. 25.

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering the Hon. Mr. K. S. Fitze, Resident for Central India opened the new building of Fitze Girls School Barwani, which has been erected at a cost of about Rs. 50,000. Prominent among those present were Colonel A J. Muirhead, Under-Secretary of State for India, his Parliamentary Secretary Mr. Keeling, Major and Mrs. Kirkbride, Major and Mrs. Alington, Raibahadur Kanhailal Bhandari, Father Wullner and Rev. and Mrs. Toombs.

Extending a hearty welcome to the distinguished guests, Sir Harilal Gosalia, Dewan and President of the State Council referred to the progress of girls' education in the State.

CONGRESSMAN BEATS UNIONIST

Hissar D. L. B. Election

HISSAR, Nov. 24.

Chaudhuri Shivchand (Congress) was elected to the District Board of Hissar, defeating Rai Sahib Het Ram (Unionist Party), a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, by 95 votes.

Owing to the efforts of Mr. Mumtaz Hussain, President of the Barwala Congress Committee, majority of the Muslims voted for the Congress candidate.—United Press.

THE MARCUS SHOW

(Continued from Page 30).

capable management of its proprietor, Mr. A. B. Marcus, has held its own in the entertainment world of America and other countries it has visited from time to time. This rare achievement is due to the keen business acumen of Mr. Marcus who has been ever watchful to pick the best artistes from the stage, screen and radio to add to his troupe which now consists of nearly a hundred members.

The show now being presented is sufficiently varied to cater for all tastes and temperaments. Indeed, the best part of the programme consists of the elaborate dance ensembles by scores of dazzling beauties—the Marcus "Lovelies" and "peaches"—gorgeously attired in the most resplendent costumes. Then there are the superb performances by individual artistes like Mlle Nirska's "Butterfly Dance," the warm colourful Mexican songs by Senorita Sofia Alvarez, Maestro fid Gordon's fantastic feats on his violin, and the exquisite music of Ruth Durrell. More variety is provided by acrobatics comic interludes, and other items—all of which keep the audience in a thoroughly happy mood throughout the show.

The settings and costumes are in keeping with the lavish scale on which the show, is produced. For its artistic presentation and entertainment value alike, the Revue presents a rare treat such as is not likely to come one's way for many years to come.

Sensational New Discovery DIBNIL for DIABETES

Days of miracles have not yet passed. DIBNIL is one of the modern miracles of medicine. DIBNIL opens a new chapter in the history of "diabetes treatment." Before 1921 all diabetic patients used to die prematurely. After the discovery of Insulin by Banting and Best the life of diabetic patients could be prolonged a little. But Insulin is a mere temporary relief. It has no lasting results Withhold Insulin and the patients relapse to their original condition. But now comes the new oral treatment DIBNIL. It positively cures diabetes within 30 days (in chronic cases with carbuncles, furuncles, ulcerations, gangrene, etc., 90 days). Amazing, astounding, but nevertheless true! You have merely to swallow a few capsules a day. Within a few days the sugar disappears completely and by the time you finish the treatment all the diabetic symptoms disappear and the recovery of healthy colour, appetite and vitality is assured. No restrictions in diet necessary. By the discovery of DIBNIL diabetic carbuncles can now be cured without surgical intervention. We recommend every diabetic patient to try this sensational new treatment. DIBNIL is not a "secret remedy." The formula is open for your inspection and is printed on every bottle of DIBNIL. Doctors correspondence solicited. Without the slightest exaggeration there is no other remedy that can equal or even come nearer to DIBNIL. Results positively GUARANTEED. "NO RESULTS NO PAY." How on earth could anything be fairer than that? Laboratory reports of the "blood-sugar estimation test" and the "urine-sugar estimation test" before and after treatment from any well-known loboratory may be taken, thus definitely giving scientific laboratory proof of the removal of the disease. PRICE PER BOTTLE OF 50 CAPSULES RS. 15 ONLY. Postage and packing extra. Money positively refunded in case the laboratory reports before and after treatment show no results.

DIBNIL can be purchased from any reliable chemist or direct from: HERING & KENT, Post Box 323 (B.C.), Reay House, 3rd Floor, Opp. Lloyds Bank, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

'Phone: 24297. Telegram: "OONIM."

Grigg's Challenge To Opposition

IF VOTING ON CLAUSE FOUR GOES AGAINST HIM, INCOME-TAX BILL MAY BE WITHDRAWN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

Will Sir James Grigg be obliged to withdraw the Income-tax Bill if he finds the Opposition too strong for him against Clause Four? This is the question being discussed to-day in the lobby as the general debate is drawing to a close.

Members, so widely differing in political persuasion as Messrs. B. Das of the Congress Party, Sir Cowasji of the ex-Independent and Abdul Rasheed Chowdhary, Unattached Muslim Member, have given notices of amendments against the Clause—all against the proviso allowing concessions to foreign residents "not domiciled in British India."

No member of the Muslim League group has yet given notice of any amendment against the Clause, but the speech of Mr. Nauman on Wednesday last is taken as an indication of the growing volume of opinion among Muslim members in favour of the Opposition's stand. It is expected, according to lobby reports, the fate of the Bill will be known by Wednesday next, for by that time the two sides of the House will have come to grips over the issue raised by the Clauses.

One member told me to-day that "we may have to pack up and leave Delhi as Sir James Grigg will not go on with the Bill if the voting on Clause Four goes against him.

It may be remembered that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said in his speech about Clause Four that instead of having a proviso of this kind, the direct method of expressing it would be that every Indian would pay and every non-Indian will not pay. Let us have it that way and then we known the issue."

TINGE OF FASCISM IN INCOME-TAX BILL

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

Question hour being dispensed with to-day, Mr. Manu Subedar resumed his unfinished speech. Dealing with super-tax and its application to Joint Stock Companies, he pointed out that there was no such tax in the United Kingdom and yet relief was proposed to be given to the English businessmen who have come to India, while no such relief would be given to the Indian counterpart who was to pay the supertax. He wanted an assurance that the limit of exemption from supertax will not be varied from Rs. 50,000 as otherwise provisions in the Bill affecting small companies would tend to be oppressive.

Referring to the question of partnerships he expressed himself opposed to successors being made responsible for the taxation of predecessors. As regards bad debts, the power placed in the hands of the Income-tax Officer to decide the same was unfair.

There was, he declared, a tinge of Fascism in the provisions giving power to Income-Tax Officers. The right of entry that was proposed to be given would be oppressive and at the same time ineffective.

Turning to the provision regarding depreciation, he pleaded that the old method should not be replaced at least for the fact that businessmen were familiar with it and could understand it, while the new method would not be giving any substantial increases in revenue.

DOUBLE TAX RELIEF

On the question of double Income-tax relief and the discrimination between domiciles and non-domiciles, he was of opinion that the Finance Member has shown thoroughness and patriotism, but the thoroughness was against the Indian tax-payer while the patriotism was in favour of the British Treasury. He wanted the principle of double tax relief for his own countrymen to be embodied in the Bill before it became Law.

Concluding he felt that in this Bill the dividing line between Capital and Income was not being scrupulously followed.

FRIEND OF AGRICULTURIST

Mr. Hussainbhai Laljee, speaking as a representative of an agricultural division and as a representative of the unfortunate Indians trading abroad was perplexed as to the cost that would be involved the amount that would be gathered and the period for which this amount would be obtained from the Indian foreign trader. There was sympathy for the unfortunate Jews, but not for the unfortunate Indian who was being turned out by foreign countries. India had neither the military forces, nor diplomatic arrangements, nor trade agreements, nor an export credit system nor subsidies and bonuses for helping exports. The Bill would, therefore, amount to putting an end to the Indian trader abroad.

The businessman, he pointed out, was the friend of the agriculturist and the businessman was second to the agriculturist in his usefulness to the country. He wanted Government to protect the friend of the agriculturist and the producer before levying contributions from them.

ROAD CLEAR FOR BRITISH TRADER

The Bill would mean the removal of competitions from Indian business from the path of the English trader in India. After all this, he asked, what would the Finance Member be getting from this taxation. He felt it would be anything more than about twenty-five lakhs.

Was there he enquired, any representation of the Indian trader abroad in this House while there were nearly a dozen representatives of the English trader in the House to protect his interest.

All through the Bill, he declared, the attempt has been to treat the businessman as a great rogue. He, therefore, was strongly of opinion that the Congress and the Muslim League Parties should remember the helplessness of the class which they were proposing to mulct to the extent of killing this trade the development of which was so essential to the country.

He wanted some allowances to be made for families and for the education of children.

Concluding he pointed out that these new proposals would not yield anything very substantial, while the effects were likely to be disastrous.—

HELP INDIAN TRADE ABROAD

Of all the direct and indirect taxes, said Sardar Nabi Baksh Bhutto, the income-tax was one, which feel exclusively on the rich.

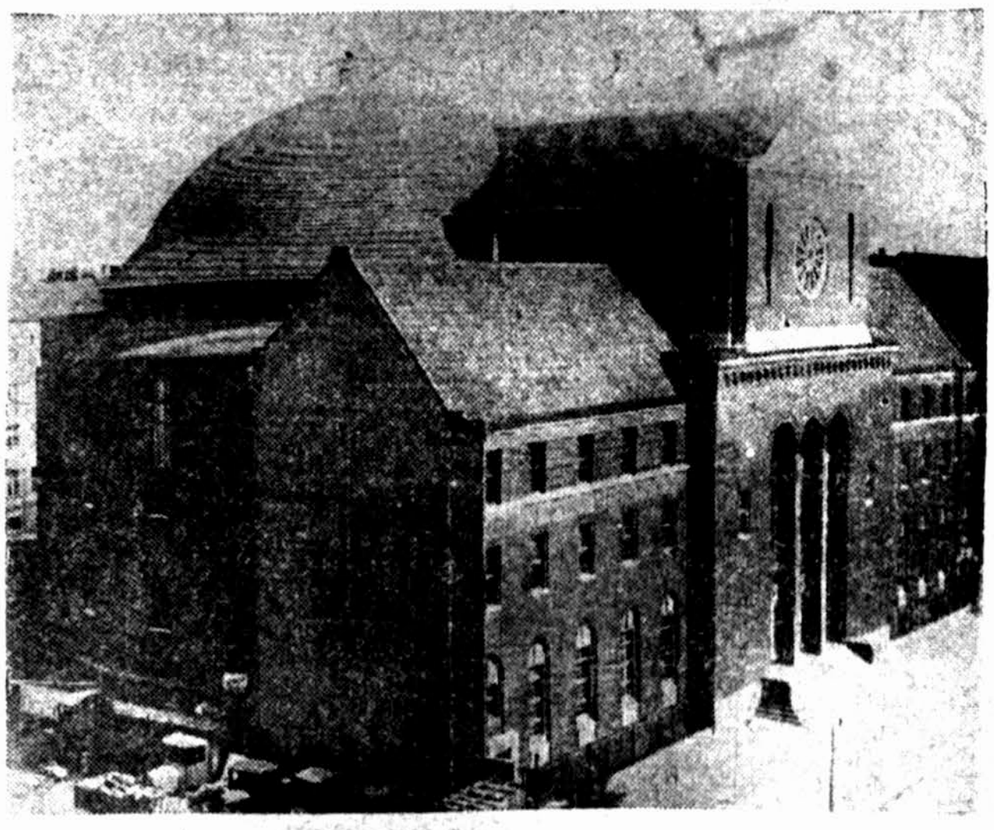
Under the existing law, he continued foreign income was taxed only if it was brought into this country, while the new accrual basis involved its taxation, irrespective of whether it was brought into this country or not. Ht felt that no discouragement should be caused to Indians carrying on business abroad, and as much help as was being given to the home industries should be extended to the trader abroad.

He wanted that the rules that were being enacted to catch the

(Continued on Page 37).

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel visited the Hindu Rescue Home at Matunga and inspected the centres of various activities of the institution.

On the 21st instant the "City of Bhavnagar", of the Air Services of India, which carried the first Airmail to Kathiawar, landed at Rajkot. Photo shows: Postal Staff and Pilot in the centre with some press representatives.



This giant Jewish Synagogue in Prinzregentenstrasse, Berlin, which was built in 1930, is reported to have been among those set on fire during the recent Anti-Semitic outburst in Germany.

Impress Of Grigg's Grim ness In Income-Tax Bill

(Continued from Page 36).

fraudulent should not be used to worry honest people. instances, he said, were not lacking to snow that innocent people were harassed unnecessarily on account of their ignorance of the complicated machinery of the income-tax law.

Turning to the provisions for appeals, he wanted that they should be to an independent authority in all cases. Every master, he argued, could and would rebuke his servant for bad cooking but very few husbands would have the courage to rebuke their own wives (laughter).

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed spoke next.

ANEY'S ANALYSIS.

Mr. M. S. Aney dealt with the bill under a number of heads. such as what it did to tap new sources; to widen the scope of existing sections and narrow the scope of existing exemptions; what sources it left untapped, and what it failed to do to give relief which was properly due. The bill, in its principles as a whole, he declared, bore the impress of Sir James Grigg's grimness and determination to obtain as much revenue as possible; while in the language of some of the sections the impress of the leader of the opposition might be noticeable.

Taking the heads, Mr. Aney said the manner in which the bill sought to tax agricultural income, for instance of Indians in Burma and to treat charitable trusts was an example of the widening of present sections. He expressed grave doubts whether in the matter of agricultural incomes, the house had given its best thought to the method of assessment, and he asked whether it was not the Government of India's duty at the time of the separation of Burma to have provided against the anomaly of taxing in that country what was not taxed in India itself. As regards trusts, the distinction between private and public trusts which was one of the most difficult points of law had been left to the income-tax officer to decide. The provision regarding revocable trusts was likely to include a settlement made by a person in favour of his widow for her life-time, as also other kinds of settlements which under existing conditions Hindu families made. The provision regarding salaries was also one to be seriously considered.

"EXPENDITURE TAX"

The money sent by a non-resident husband to his wife was proposed to be taxed. Such a tax would really be an "expenditure tax" rather than "income tax", because the amount so sent was part of the husband's expenditure.

Under "sources left untapped" Mr. Aney mentioned section 173 (3) of the Government of India Act which exempted sterling securities, section 315 (4) dealing with sterling loans and also under section 108 F and G and 272 regarding exemption of pensions. If the Finance Member's object was merely to get more revenue, then here were the sources open to him. Why, he asked, had he ignored them?

Mr. Aney took particular objection to the proposal to tax the whole income of a Hindu undivided family. This would be an example of denial of relief properly due. The share of each member of a Hindu undivided family was always easily ascertainable, and such share ought in fairness to be treated separately for purposes of Income-tax. Allowances for wife and children were another relief which if it was deemed necessary in other countries was equally necessary in India. Had not wives in India the same human needs as wives elsewhere? (cheers).

As regards children, if the fear was extraordinary productivity in India a limit of the number could be fixed.

Speaking generally, Mr. Aney emphasised the principle on which Opposition parties in former assemblies particularly under the late Pandit Motilal Nehru had acted, namely, that so long as the Government remained un-responsible, so long it was not proper for the opposition to sanction one pie of new taxation (cheers) it was on that principle that the Finance Bill had been thrown out.

Mr. Aney concluding his speech after lunch declared that proposals for fresh taxation provided the opportunity for the opposition to hold a loaded pistol at the Government to get what the country needed.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi expressed his emphatic opposition to sub-clause two of clause four which would involve a change over from the remittance basis to the accrual basis. If this became law, he felt that Indian trade abroad which was in its infancy, would be killed.

Mr N. M. Joshi said the bill was to prevent the conversion of profits into capital for avoiding taxation, it was desirable that industrials should be allowed to do this, because it would lead to over capitalization, which in turn, would lead to inefficiency the result of which would be to worsen labour conditions and as such it would be against the interests of the labouring classes. He was also against the provisions regarding depreciation. Why should industrialists, he asked, set apart sums as depreciations of machinery, etc., far in excess of the actual needs? Whey should not there be also proper provision for the wear and tear of the human element.

He did not agree with the provision for taxing profits of local bodies, because, they were for the public good. The income-tax he continued, was imposed according to the ability to pay; and if accumulation of large amounts from all over the world took place, there was no reason why it should not be taxed. After all it was not a tax on capital, and as such, none of the calamities that were foreshadowed would follow. Further, he said, it was not fair to say that the Government did nothing for traders abroad. There were the overseas department. Agents to the Governments, and trade agents. Would Mahomed Ali and Sons in Abyssinia have got what they got from the Italian Government without the help of the Government of India? He asked.

Lastly he expressed opposition to the discrimination in favour of Englishmen. He felt that there were good grounds for taxing them more, as they were the recipients of special privileges which Indians did not get.

Mr. K. S. Gupta in a vehement attack on some parts of the Bill characterised it as one full of pledges and penalties

ZIAUDDIN'S APOLOGIA

Sir Ziaddin Ahmed giving his general support to the Bill said that Congress Governments in the provinces were levying quite heavy taxation on landlords, and he saw no reason why a rich industrialist should not pay at least as much as an agricultural landlord.

GRIGG'S REPLY.

Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, in replying to the debate on the first reading of the Income-tax Bill made an important declaration regarding the effect on the further progress of the Bill if clause Four on which most of the criticism during the debate had centred were altered substantially. He said, if Clause Four was substantially altered "my undertaking in regard to leave pay certainly becomes inoperative. In the circumstances, the question is bound to arise whether from the financial point of view, it is worthwhile going on with the bill at all if Clause Four is mangled. And if the bill is dropped, various things will drop with it—the carry forward of losses, the new basis of assessment for insurance companies, the new appellate tribunal but above all the Slab system which as I have so often pointed out means relief to 5/6th of the existing taxpayers."

The house agreed to Sir James Grigg's motion that the bill as it emerged from the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

The president then adjourned the House till Monday.—A. P.

B. P. T. U. C. Condemns Action Of Masani & Patel

SOCIALIST LEADER REFUSES TO WITHDRAW STATEMENTS

After a discussion lasting over three hours and a half the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution condemning the "indiscipline and anti-working class action "of Messrs. M. R. Masani and I. S. Patel, in connection wth the one day strike of November seventh.

At the outset Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who was in the chair, suggested that the question of disciplinary action against the two members might be dropped. In reply to a letter demanding an explanation from the Secretary of the B.P.T.U.C. as to why disciplinary action should not be taken against them, they had replied questioning the right of the B.P.T.U.C. to do so.

The suggestion of Mr. Mehta was not accepted and at the request of Mr. R. A. Khedgikar the letter of Mr. M. R. Masani was read. A point of order was raised whether the contention of Mr. Masani that there was no provision in the constitution of the B.P.T.U.C. to take the steps contemplated was correct. Mr. Mehta ruled that every organisation had an inherent right to take disciplinary action against members who acted in contravention of its resolutions. But the technical position was that no disciplinary action could be taken against an individual. The Council could only recommend to the affiliated union which was represented by the members in question to take suitable action.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar moved a resolution condemning the "indiscipline and anti-working class action of Mr. Masani and Mr. Patel and warning them against a repetition of the same.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas defended the article of Mr. Masani and said that there was nothing in it which aimed at breaking the strike. He asserted that strikers indulged in violence on November 7 and gave an account of the experience that befell Miss Agatha Harrison on the day of the strike. It appears that she was touring through the Labour area in the car of Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh when the car was stopped and a crowd of workers insisted on the removal of the National flag that was flying on the bonnet of the car. Mrs. Hutheesingh had come out of the car to see that the flag was not tampered with.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, however, denied the story and maintained that the action of Mr Masani was contrary to the working class interests. A number of speeches in the same strain followed. Mr. Asok Mehta, however, struck a note of conciliation and urged that the energies of all those interested in the welfare of the working class should be directed towards getting the Industrial Disputes Bill suitably amended and not indulging in recriminations against one another.

Mr. Masani expressed himself as unashamed and unrepentent. He stood by every word of the article he had written in the "Congress Socialist" and said that it was the B.P.T.U.C. which had done grave harm to the workers and to the national movement.

Mr. Masani refused to withdraw any of his statements and the resolution was passed by 37 votes against four.

GATE-CRASHING FOR VICEROY'S SANCTION

NEW DELHI, Nov 26

Apart from Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, who has written directly to the Governor-General for previous sanction to his amendment for deletion of Clause 49 of the Income-Tax Bill relating to double taxation relief, Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar has asked for similar sanction through the Legislative Assembly Office.

On Clause 4 and 5 of the Bill relating to taxation of foreign incomes, amendments moved by Mr. B. Das of the Congress Party also require previous sanction of the Governor-General, since they affect the public revenues of India and aim at exempting certain incomes from taxation.

It is understood that Mr. B. Das has also applied for the previous sanction of the Governor-General. United Press.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S ATTITUDE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

Although numerous amendments have been received regarding Clauses 4 and 5 of the Income-Tax Bill relating to foreign incomes, not a single amendment has as yet been tabled by any member of the Muslim League Party on these particular clauses. This is probably due to the fact that the Party has not arrived at any final decision on the issues involved.

The Muslim League Party could not meet this morning since some members waited in deputation on the Chief Commissioner regarding the local 'durgah' and musjid dispute.

It is, however, understood that an agreement prevails among the members regarding the principles involved in the clauses of the Bill relating to taxation of foreign incomes, and amendments will soon be tabled to make Clauses 4 and 5 acceptable to the Party.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed's speech to-day is believed in lobby to reflect on the view point of the Party.—United Press.

Congress Whip Busy

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

Sardar Joginder Singh, the Whip of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly has sent a telegraphic whip to Dr. G. V. Deshmukh to be present in Delhi on November 28, when voting on the clause (4) of the Income Tax Bill takes place.—United Press.

Railway Finance Committee Meeting

NEW DELHI Nov. 26.

The "United Press" learns that a meeting of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways has been called for December 10 in the Council House to consider expenditure on railways, for the next financial year.—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Sterling Weakens Further

SMALL IMPROVEMENT IN LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Linseed Featureless

BOMBAY: NOV. 26.

NEW YORK COTTON

The continued strength of dollar and better Liverpool cables caused improved sentiment in cotton. The market, later, reacted on weakness of securities. Afterwards the trend improved on good trade demand.

EXCHANGES

On Foreign Exchanges, sterling slightly moved up, but again eased and closed at 4.62.87.

Franc remained steady without any change.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Liverpool wheat showed some activity with restricted demand.

The response in local market was poor and consequently rates were slightly easy.

Linseed presented colourless appearance with narrow movements.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

New York, Nov. 26.

Previous closing	8.44
To-day's opening	8.45
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	8.45
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Previous closing	4.88
To-day's opening	4.86
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	4.88
Difference	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1938	Rs. 160-0
July August	Rs. 161-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 26.

The New York cotton displayed steadiness on continued strength of dollar while better Liverpool cables improved the sentiment, but the absence of any fresh news restricted operations.

The trading in March commenced at 8.45 i.e. one point higher than the previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and some trade support but thereafter the market reacted on weakness of securities, which induced outside selling and the price eased. Eventually, the trend improved on good trade demand with March finally closing at 8.45.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Nov. 26.

In the local market Broach April-May opened to-night at Rs. 160-6 and improved to Rs. 160-8 but slightly receded and closed finally at Rs. 159-14-0.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 26.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.73/8.71) 8.69/8.68
January (8.56/8.56) 8.47/8.47
March (8.50/8.50) 8.45/8.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

American January (4.88) 4.88
American March (4.88) 4.88
Egyptian January (7.78) 7.74
Egyptian March (7.72) 7.68

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Nov. 26

Indian Pekoe (9-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C I F Continent New Crop November December (£18 3/4 paid and value) £18 3/4 sellers
Dundee November (£22 1/4) £22 1/4
Lightning November (£20 3/4) £20 3/4

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov. 26.

Previous closing	4.63 13/16
To-day's opening	4.62 13/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.62 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 26.

Previous closing	4.64.31
To-day's opening	4.63.62
To-day's closing	4.62.87

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Nov. 26.

Previous closing	178.69
To-day's opening	178.71
To-day's closing	178.71

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 26.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.63.62 and then moved up to 4.63.65 on some support but movements otherwise were slow.

Franc opened at 178.71 and continued steady with not much variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.333) 13.335
New York on Bombay (34.85) 34.66
Berlin on Bombay (86 3/8) 86 3/8
London on Milan (88.40) 88.06
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) £288
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-9-10 1/2) £7-10-0
Silver (20 1/8d.) 20 1/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent.
4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent 7/8 to 7/8 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 7/8 to 1 per cent.

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/14 paid and buyers) 8 buyers
Forward January March (8 1/8 paid and value) 8 1/8 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay November December (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata November (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata November (£11 3/16 paid) £11 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal December (£10 3/16 paid) £10 1/4 sellers

METALS

London, Nov. 25.

Tin (£215 3/4 buyers £216 sellers. Firm) £216 buyers £216 1/8 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£16 5/16 buyers £16 7/16 sellers. Steady) £16 5/16 buyers £16 3/8 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£51 1/4 to £52) £51 1/4 to £51 3/4
Iron (112) 112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 26.

General Motors (dol 49 7/8) unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 1/4) dol 34 3/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 66 1/8) dol 65 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 117) unquoted.

WOOL SALES

Good selection with a keen demand. Continent bidding freely for merinos.
Greasy inferior to superior:—
Lower (0-8 1/4) 0-7
Higher (1-1 3/4) 1-4 1/4
Scoured inferior to superior:—
Lower (1-1 1/2) 0-11
Higher (2-1) 1-10

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Nov. 26.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Small American buying. Speculators sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 26.

Spot	(20 1/8d) 20 1/8d.
Forward	(19 5/8d) 19 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 26.

Gold Bar Fine per ounce (£7-9-10 1/2) £7-10-0

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 26.

SILVER

Silver ready	51	7	0
Silver Magshar	51	6	0
Silver Posh	51	5	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	9	0
Gold Magshar	37	9	6
Gold Posh	37	9	9
Sovereign	23	15	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Wheat January	3	14	6
Wheat May	3	2	9
Linseed May	4	15	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 54 1/4d. The market displayed some activity but the general demand was restricted by foreign uncertainties.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Nov 26.

Liverpool wheat closing quotations for December is 54 3/4d. The previous close was 54 1/4d.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 26.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 98-6-6 at 2 p.m.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 25.

The London Stock Exchange was closed for the day.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay Nov. 26.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment Dec. Rs. 5-8.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-12.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-15-6.
Kesar Rs. 14-7.
Saraya Rs. 14-6.
Java Spot F 6.25

Produce Receipts

Bombay Nov. 26.

Wheat	1,736	cwts.
Linseed	895	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	28	cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,261	cwts.
Poppyseed	178	cwts.
Groundnuts	36,010	cwts.
Rice	10,877	cwts.
Myrabollams	1,741	cwts.
Cottonseed	7,627	cwts.
Gram	1,945	cwts.
Joowar	429	cwts.
Barley	694	cwts.
Bajree	3,797	cwts.
Indian sugar	9,585	cwts.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

December	54 1/2d.
March	54 1/4d.
May	54 1/2d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Treasury Bills Rate Higher

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

On the Money Market continued transfer of foreign sterling balances into dollars and gold somewhat restricted credit supplies. Consequently borrowers occasionally charged 7/8 per cent for overnight accommodation. The stringency however helped discount brokers to obtain their quota of Treasury Bills at average rate of 7/8 per cent compared with 3/4 per cent last week.

London price of bar gold reached a new high official record to-day of £7-10-0 per ounce and in subsequent unofficial dealings business was done at £7-10-2.

Wall Street closed heavy.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Steady

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Jutes section ruled steady although business was somewhat restricted. Coals showed not much activity to-day and only a limited business was put through. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous, apart from usual dealings in its speculative issues which also ruled quieter market there is nothing particular to report in this section to-day. Government securities ruled quiet but steady.

The following were closing quotations:—

Govt. securities:—Three and half per cent paper 98/4, five per cent loan (1939/44) 101/12 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1570, Reserve 115.

Railway:—Tezpore Balipura Tramway pref 71.

Cotton:—Kesoram pref 119 small lot.

Coals:—Bhalgora 4/10, Bokaro and Ramgur 16/12, Dhemo Main 13/8, Burrakur 14/4, Mundulpoor 10, Nazira 9/2, Pench Valley 33, Talcher 1/5.

Jutes:—Barnagore 130/12, Birla 15/4, Hooghly ord 42/8, small lot, Howrah 50/4, ex div, Hukumchand pref 86, Kamarhatty 470, Presidency 3/6.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn. 6/4, Indian copper 2/7, Indian iron and steel 31/14, steel corpn ord 9/5, pref 97 c t Indian cables 10/10, Rohtas Industries ord 25/12 pref 131 small odd lot India paper pulp 108, Titaghur paper prefd ord 4/2, Carew and Co. new ord 11/12, Samastipore 5/8.

Teas:—Central Cachar 63, Nagri Farm 20/8.

Debentures:—Six per cent (1925/55/85) Calcutta Port Trust 128 small lot five and quarter per cent (1938/50) Rohtas Industries 102/4.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Nov. 26.

To-day's closing quotations:+

Sind cotton Jan.	15	4	6
Punjab Jan.	13	4	9
Desi American	18	5	6
Tone:—Steady.			
Wheat Nov.	20	1	6
Wheat Dec.	20	3	0
Wheat Jan.	20	7	9
Wheat July	22	11	6
Tone:—Quiet.			
Gram Nov.	28	9	9
Gram Dec.	28	9	9
Gram Jan.	28	10	6
Gram July	24	6	0
Toria	35	2	0
Toria Dec.	35	2	0
Toria Feb.	34	11	6
Cottonseed Jan.	18	0	6
Cottonseed Mar.	18	2	0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Nov. 25.

December	£10-3-9.
January	£10-3-6.

PILOT KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

JERUSALEM, Nov. 26.

The pilot was killed when an R.A.F. 'plane crashed near Ain Karem while co-operating with the ground forces in search operations.—Reuter

PARIS, Nov. 26.

It is authoritatively stated that it has been decided following the Franco-British talks to appeal to President Roosevelt to use his influence with certain south-American Governments so that they would also contribute to the solution of the Jewish refugee problem.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 26

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 160 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 160/8 and improved to Rs. 160/12. At this level there was increased realising and prices declined to Rs. 160 where the market steadied. It appears that in view of large short interest in the local market, prices are likely to improve.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of two points and with further realising in the local market Broach A/M delivery declined to Rs. 159/10. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M	159	10	0
Broach J/A	160	14	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra D/J	146	14	0
Oomra March	146	6	0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal D/J	120	8	0
Bengal March	121	8	0

OSAKA COTTON

Osaka, Nov 26

February	53.50

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Nov 25

SAKELS—	
January	14.18+2
March	14.36+4
May	14.44+4
ASHMOUNI—	
December	11.11+3
February	11.19+5
April	11.25+6
GIZA—	
January	14.05+3
March	14.13+4
May	14.21+7

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Nov 25

GIZA—	
Spot	8.21—2
November	7.62—0
January	7.79—0
March	7.73—0
May	7.69—0
GIZA NO. 2—	
January	7.87—0
March	7.89—0
May	7.88—0
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.41—5
November	6.29—2
January	6.32+1
March	6.34+2
May	6.35+1
July	6.37+2
October	6.28+8
November	6.16+4

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 23rd November	8,178
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	269,332
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	159,722
Increase	109,610

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 26

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 8d. to £7-9-10 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 2 points down at 178.69. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.63 13/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 20 1/8d. There was little American trade buying and business was small. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0-8 3/16. London Bombay Spot parity is Rs. 53 and forward is Rs. 51-14-0. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover. There was some realising in silver, but gold hardened on improved demand.

GOLD			
Ready	37	8	0
Magsar delivery	37	8	3
Magsar Tejimandi	0	4	0
Posh delivery	37	8	6
Posh Tejimandi	0	7	6
SILVER			
Ready	51	6	6
Magsar delivery	51	6	6
Magsar Tejimandi	0	6	0
Posh delivery	51	4	6
Posh Tejimandi	0	14	0

LONDON METALS

London, Nov 25

Copper	£45 2 6
Lead	£16 6 3
Spelter	£14 5 0
Tin	£217 0 0

LONDON SUGAR

London, Nov 25

December	sh. 5 8 3/4d.

Active Professional Support On Stock Exchange

TATA STEEL SHARES LOOK UP

Cotton Mills Steady

BOMBAY, November 26.

After two days decline, the local Share Bazar again ruled firm to-day with improved buying despite lower Wall Street advices. Yesterday the Wall Street Market was dull and U.S. Steel Shares declined dollar 5/8 and Anaconda Minings were marked down half a dollar.

In sympathy with easier Wall Street advices the local market opened quiet but soon firmed up on active professional buying. Tata Steel Shares were once again in front and registered a sharp rise.

Most of the business was confined to Steel Shares while other sections were sympathetically steady. Cotton Mill Shares were steady and Associated Cements were quiet. It is rumoured that owing to large unsold stocks of cloth in Ahmedabad, local mills would have to close down night shifts.

However, it appears that commodity prices are hardening which in turn will increase incomes of millions of Agriculturists and they will be able to buy their modest requirements of cloth. Thus the textile industry is not likely to face any unfavourable developments.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1520 and advanced to Rs. 1555. The market closed at about the highest level of the day and this level is just Rs. 5 below the highest reached this year. Ordinary shares were also steady at Rs. 320/8. Bombay Dyeings improved to Rs. 890.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

100 Ahmd. Advance	421	4
200 BOMBAY DYEING	893	12
100 CENTURY	256	8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	241	8
100 COLABA	148	12
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn	325	0
1. E. D. Sasson	0	5 6
100 Finlay	116	4
100 GOKAK	155	0
1,000 Hindustan	1,705	0
100 Indore	55	0
100 Khatau	117	8
100 KOHINOOR	260	8
150 Laxmi	522	8
250 Madras United	35	0
100 Morarji	137	0
250 Model	46	8
50 MYSORE	89	0
200 NEW GREAT	231	0
100 Oosmanshahi	40	0
100 PHOENIX	222	8
25 Sassoon Silk	72	8
1,000 Sholapur	3,200	0
50 SIMPLEX	80	0
100 SWEDESHI	222	0
100 Swan	102	8
500 Vishnu	1250	0
1,000 Westerns	860	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	116	0
25-50 Central	30	0
500 Imperial	1,576	4
125-500 Imp. Conty.	384	6
50-100 India	148	0
100 Reserve Bank	115	4
5 Unions	5	12
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	108	8
INSURANCE		
100-500 Empire	696	4
15-100 Jupitor	13	0
20 Mercantile	52	4
15-100 New India	38	14
200 Oriental	4325	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	2
ELECTRIC		
100 Ah. Old	139	6
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1,430	0
10 Ajmer	12	2
10 Amalgmd.	13	0
50 Bombay Tram	123	8
100 Bombay Suburban	142	8
10 Broach	10	4
100 Karachi	185	0
100 Poona	165	0
100 Surat	172	8
100 TATA HYDRO	157	0
1,000 TATA POWERS	1,307	8
RAILWAYS		
100 Ahmedabad Prantij	940	0
100 C. Province	101	0
100 Dn. Baramati	103	4
100 Gujarat	100	4
100 Mandra Bhon	99	8
100 Pachora Jamner	97	4
100 Sara Serajgunj	101	4
500 Tapti Valley	730	0
MINING		
9 Burma Corp.	6	5
8sh. Indian Copper	2	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	32	0
10 Shivrajpur	52	12
76 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,555	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	320	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	349	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 26

Bombay Dyeing (886/4) 885 888 887 891 892 895 893

Century (256) 255 256 257 256/8

Central India (240) 239 240 241/8

Kohinoor (259/8) 260 259 260 261 260/8

New Great (230) 229 230 231

Swadeshi (220) 221 218 219/8 222

Associated Cement (109/8) 109 108/12 108/4 108/8

Andhra (1427/8) 1430

Tram Ord (123/8) 123/4

Tata Hydro (156) 156

Tata Power (1305) 1302 1300 1307 1310 1307

T Steel Defd (1527/8) 1522 1525 1522 1530 1542 1537 1545 1550 1547 1555

T Steel Ord (315/8) 315 316 315 319 320 321 320/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (160/4) 160/4

Bellapur (185) 185 184 183/8

B Steam (217) 217

B Burma (523/12) 521 520 522 525 527 526 528

60 BELAPUR SUGAR	183	8
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	840	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	217	0
125 B. BURMA	528	12
50 Bombay Conty.	183	12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	13
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	82	8
100 I. BLEACHING	126	0
50 Invest Trust	41	4
100 I. Radio Defd	390	0
100 I. Radio Ord.	385	10
100 Port Canning	74	8
30 Premier Con. XD.	66	0
15 Scindia	20	2
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	48	8
PREFERENCE		
5 1/2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106	0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1515	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam XD	283	12
5 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	73	4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	572	8
6½ p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	108	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	97	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150	10
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,607	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd.	160	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	717	8
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	102	8
6 p.c Andhra Valley	107	12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	80	8
6 p.c. Tata Hydro.	108	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Nov. 26.

LONDON MARKET

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £45.

Standard Copper 3 months £45-5-0

Electric cpper£52.

Electric copper 52.

BOMBAY MARKET

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 40-8-0.

Copper Sheets Rs 50-8-0 2nd Settlement.

Copper Sheets Rs. 48-8-0 1st Settlement.

Tone:—Steady.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov 26

November	205.50+40

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 26

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98/3

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 99/8

3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 101/10

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/13

3 per cent 1963/65 98/2

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 105/4

4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds 108/6

4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 111/3

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119

5 per cent U P Bonds 98

5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 102/4

5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/2

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 116/11

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/4

4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109/8

4 per cent 1974 M Deb 119

5 per cent 1954 M Deb 130

Tone: Quiet.

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/3, to close better at Rs. 98/5 for current settlement. Next settlement opened to-day and quotes about 2 1/2 annas lower. Trend: Very steady

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov 26

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 1/16 April/October

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 290 1/4

Bank's buying T T 287 1/4

Bank's buying D D 286 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,313

Bank's buying T T 1,347

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 63

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 62 7/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 48 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 1/2

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.63.62 25th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 26th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 26th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 3/16 26th instant

Java London 8.50 1/2 26th instant

London Paris 178.69 25th instant

London Belgium 27.44 25th instant

London Switzerland 20.40 25th instant

London Berlin 11.58 3/4 25th instant

London Stockholm 19.41 1/2 25th instant

London New York 4.64.51 25th instant

London Amsterdam 8.53 25th instant

London Italy 88.34 25th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.

Gold £7-9-2 24th instant

Gold £7-9-10 1/2 25th instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/16 24th instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/8 25th instant

Silver London Forward 19 9/16 24th instant

Silver London Forward 19 5/8 25th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 24th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 25th instant

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 24th instant

London Discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 25th instant

London Discounts 6 months 3/4 to 7/8 per cent 24th instant

London Discounts 6 months 7/8 to 1 per cent 25th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/4 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 67 January 88 March 95 May 110 July 123 October 127 at cross rate 4.63 13/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 160 Liverpool May 1939 4.84 Rs. 50 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1939 161/8 Liverpool July 1939 4.80 Rs. 47 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 160 New York May 8.25 Rs. 37 3/4 at cross rate 4.63 13/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1939 161/8 New York July 8.04 Rs. 31 at cross rate 4.63 13/16

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Courtesy Week

By N. J.

My hat off to the folks of the Safety First Association for having observed the "Courtesy Week" in Bombay, —though I say this essentially out of courtesy.

There is no reason, of course, why we should not welcome a "Courtesy Week". In the past we have celebrated National Weeks and Gandhi Weeks, Baby Weeks and Health Weeks. We have gone through Weeks of Epidemics and of riots. The Safety First Association itsef had launched a Safety Week more than once. The recent Courtesy Week was a variant of the same theme.

Janki Dass, racing cyclist of International fame, has been successful in persuading the authorities of Patiala Racing to have an ashphalt cycling track constructed at Patiala.

* * * *

Hogs And Jays

Manners makvth the man, runs the old maxim. And "Lack of manners on the road makvth the hog," would be its approximate modern version. It would be emphasising the obvious to say that the Courtesy Week was intended to teach manners to those motorists and pedestrians who come in each other's way, and who generally behave as if the King's Highway was meant for their own exclusive use. The hogs, as mannerless motorists are rightly termed, are not the only offenders against the rule of the road; they have their opposites in the impolite pedestrians, who are known in the current jargon as Jay Walkers. The former are, of course, the more dangerous, but the latter, too, are equally responsible for many of the accidents which cost life and limb. The hog is always in a hurry to go nowhere in particular, while the jay walker seems to be deeply ruminating over everything under the sun except his next step. If the former is a positive culprit the latter also is negatively culpable. Courtesy in the first case and care in the second is the obvious desideratum.

* * * *

Grand Campaign

The Safety First Association of India had pressed all the means of publicity into its service. The good citizens and citizenesses of Bombay were being made aware that a Courtesy Week was on in the city from the press, platform, screen, posters on the buses and, of course, through those boy-scouts (about whom more soon) who were on duty at various street corners requesting people to confine themselves to the pavements. It was really a grand campaign, for which my congratulation to Mr. Trollip and his associates. If they failed in their good work it was most certainly not for lack of publicity. Their message has been broadcast throughout the roads of the city and even the illiterate folks of the town are now cognisant of the new slogan of the street.

* * * *

Overworked Samaritans

The most conspicuous of the purveyors of courtesy were the Boy Scouts, and if the truth must be told, a good many cubs as well. The Boy Scout is, of course, a very obliging young fellow. He is always ready to do his good deed of the day. He plays the part of the good Samaritan whenever called upon to do so. I am afraid, however, that the public (by which I mean those who are responsible for public activities) are wont to take the Boy Scouts too much for granted. Whenever they are in need of free voluntary service, there is the Boy Scout Brigade on tap so to say. Now, to my mind, the Boy Scout Movement is essentially educative in character. The Scout may volunteer his service; he is not a service volunteer. We must not exploit his enthusiasm. A Boy Scout is expected to train himself and not intended to train others. He is to imbibe the lessons of courtesy and citizenship and not preach courtesy and citizenship to his elders. He is to learn the rules of the road and not to teach them.

* * *

Insult To Injury

I am afraid therefore, that I cannot appreciate the action of the Safety First Association in putting those young chaps two hours twice every day, for a week on the streets and asking them to do what essentially is police duty. It was unfair to the boy scouts and even insulting to the intelligence of the ordinary educated citizen. Many of the latter naturally resented being advised by a kid of six or seven to observe road courtesy by confining themselves to the foot-paths. For let me say bluntly that the citizens of Bombay have very good reasons to prefer the perils of the open road to the impendimenta of the foot-paths. The Safety First Association should better start by prevailing upon the municipal authorities to keep the foot-paths free from hawkers with their wares, cobblers repairing shoes, beggars exhibiting their physical deformities and sores (I for one would prefer to be run over by a hog than be seized by a leper), bulls and cows sprawling with supreme unconcern, not to talk of the offal and rubbish thrown by the adjoining residents and the rubble and sand frequently heaped on the foot-paths by the municipality itself. I challenge Mr. Trollip and his colleagues to walk over certain pavements, which are literally impassable. The average Bombayman is a good fellow at heart and puts up with all these inconveniences good-humouredly, but to put up a grinning urchin to put him right (with a salute!!) is surely adding insult to his injury!

* * * *

"You Horrid Fellow"!

Coming to the hogs, I chanced across a letter addressed by Becky to a member of that fraternity. Beckey obviously does not believe in an overdose of courtesy. She sharply addresses the gentleman as "You Horrid Fellow" and proceeds to chastise him squarely for his sins of omission and commission.

I rather liked Becky, though I must confess that I would not have put her as a paragon of courtesy if I were in Mr. Trollip's plate. The hog certainly deserved to be pulled up as "You Horrid Fellow", but one somehow feels this style of address unsuited to a Courtesy Week.

This 'faux pas' apart, I entirely and emphatically compliment Becky upon her castigation—it may not be courteous, but it is certainly very well-deserved. It is no use giving Sunday sermons to those horrid fellows, who are too careless or cruel to observe the decencies of the road. They surely are Public Enemies No. 1 and ought to be treated as such.

What they need is not a course in courtesy through the tongues of Tenderfoots but a spell in the stocks.

I most heartily recommend to Mr. Trollip and to Mr. Smith, the Police Commissioner, the latest method adopted in Germany of knocking sense into those hoggish heads. Whenever they are found breaking any rules, their cars are stopped, all the four tyres are deflated and they are made to inflate them there and then with their own hands! Or they can be compelled as in New York, to visit a morgue and witness the horror of maimed limbs and broken skulls perpetrated by their own carelessness.

To sum up— The Courtesy Week was pointless, as far as the pedestrians are concerned, in view of the state of the foot-paths in almost all the congested areas of the city. And regarding the "horrid fellows" of Becky, I have grave doubts whether such milk-sop methods will have the least effect upon them.

I do hope, Mr. Trollip, I have not been discourteous to all your good work .... I have only tried to state the truth

Pilot Fushpakumar M. D. Thakersey has been awarded the "Dalal Pochkhanawalla Landing Shield" by the Nawab of Sachin on behalf of the Bombay Flying Club, for his aero-proficiency.

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
Single Copy One Anna
For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Name .....

Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon

Stamp Collectors' Corner

A Kingdom Celebrates

(By MURIEL NISSEN)

This year Bulgaria marks the sixtieth anniversary of independence and the twentieth year of King Boris' reign. Philatelic tribute paid the occasion consists of a five stamps set featuring as many portraits of King Boris. The 1 and 7 levas portray him in the uniform of a general; the 2 levas bears a bust portrait; the 4 levas shows the monarch as of 1928, and an admiral's garb adorns him on the 14 levas value.

Way back in 1896 Boris received his first postal honour when a stamp was issued to mark the occasion of his baptism. The design for that adhesive was the throne of Bulgaria. King Ferdinand, father of Boris, was then the ruling monarch of the Balkan kingdom. During the World War, Ferdinand cast his lot on the wrong side, an error that cost his country considerable territory. It also cost him a throne, for he abdicated in favour of his son on October 3rd, 1918

Stamps picturing the new sovereign appeared as regular issues in 1919. He was married in October, 1930 to Princess Giovanna of Italy. Portraits of the royal couple appear on two commemorative stamps issued for the occasion.

Many Flags Pictured

A souvenir sheet to be issued by Guatemala for the first Central American Philatelic Exhibition promises to be a very colourful affair. The sheet consists of six stamps, each picturing the flag of a Central American Republic

in required colours. The values, and the countries they represent are as follows: 1 cent Guatemala; 2 cent—Salvador; 3 cents—Honduras; 4 cents—Nicaragua; 5 cents—Costa Ricar, 10 cents—Panama. These stamps are for exterior air mail.

A companion issue, designed for the same purpose, consists of six individual stamps portraying the Presidents of the same six countries.

From Paraguay

The 400th anniversary of the founding of Asuncion is honoured on two new stamps from the South American Republic. The design is the Oratory of the Virgin of Asuncion, National Shrine of Heroes. The values are: 5 pesos, olive-green, and 11 pesos, brown.

Set From Mauritania

The French possession of Mauritania in Western Africa will issue two new designs in a forthcoming series. For the lower values a design in horizontal format will be used picturing a desert scene with three natives on camels against a background of tents and mountains. The higher values will appear on a vertical design picturing a native couple.

George VI Stamps

Postage paper with a design in honour of King George VI is still being received, but there are not many more colonies due to issue these sets.

Montserrat has issued three new designs, all bearing the king's portrait in a small oval at the upper left. A view of Carr's Bay is shown on the ½d., green: 3d.;

chocolate; 1sh., brown-violet, and 5sh., hed. A scene showing natives picking sea island cotton is used for the 1d., carmine; 1½d., purple and 2½d., blue values. On the third design the Botanic Station is pictured and appears on the 2d. orange, 6d., dull purple and 2sh. 6d., light blue stamps.

New Swiss Issue

From Switzerland comes a new stamp set to remind the world that come what may, there, in the Alps, is a nation dedicated to democracy. The three designs in the set symbolize the Swiss theory of Government. Two values depict scenes dominated by Nicholas Von der Flueh, the monk who brought the Swiss Confederation into being at the Diet of Stans in 1481. He is pictured addressing a group of people on the 3 Fr., brown-red stamp while the 5 Fr., blue-black depicts the Diet of Stans. On the 10 Fr., yellow-green a man is casting his vote while fellow citizens await their turn.

Odds And Ends

Yugoslavia has issued a red cross stamp with a value of 50 paras. It pictures a young girl administering aid to a wounded soldier. The Red Cross symbol appears in the upper left. The stamp is a multi-coloured affair in shades of red, green, yellow and blue.

Australia is presenting a new study of its famous kangaroo on a ½d. stamp printed in yellow which is to replace the same value of the current series.

The island of Papua is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its annexation to Great Britain and a new stamp issue forms part of the festivities thereof. Five values will appear in a uniform design. A harbour scene at Port Moresby forms the design and the values will be: 2, 3, 5 and 8 pence and 1 shilling.

Stamp Teasers

1. Surya, the Sun God, is philatellically honoured by what county?

2. On what stamp will you find a family group studying around a table.

3. What adhesive bears a design picturing a mountain being cut by a saw?

4. What allegorical stamp design shows a sword being held in a flame?

5. For what is Father Paisey honoured on a postage stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Aesculapius, the God of Medicine, appears on a Roumanian adhesive of 1932.

2. The ocelot is a member of the leopard family, and you may find him on a 1930 stamp of North Borneo.

3. Memel Harbour is pictured on a Lithuanian diamond-shaped stamp of 1923.

4. St. Emery, the Saint of Youth, is portrayed in a Hungarian stamp issue of 1930.

5. A 1901 stamp of Uruguay pictures a basket of fruit.

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MUSLIMS OF KASHMIR

Though The Majority Of Them Are Poor And Illiterate, Not One Of Them Has Become A Beggar In The Street

By MASUD SUFI

"Islam made its way into Kashmir, not by forcible conquest but by gradual conversion, for which the influx of foreign adventures both from the south and from Central Asia had prepared the ground", says Sir Aurel Stein.

Further on he says, "the adoption of Islam by the great mass of the population, which became an accomplished fact during the latter half of the fourteenth century, but which probably began towards the close of the Hindu rule, neither affected the independence of the country, nor at first, materially changed its political and cultural conditions".

No Beggars

At present, Islam is the prevailing religion of Kashmir. According to the census 97 per cent. of the population of the Kashmir province believes in Islam, and the remainder 3 per cent, are chiefly Hindus.

The majority of the Kashmir population exists under the clutches of poverty. The labourers, who are usually called "Hattos" by the visitors, are very poor. Widespread illiteracy is the root-cause of their being so poor. Though they are poor, yet not a single beggar is seen extending his bowls for alms. They are shabby-genteel people, having not enough clothes to safeguard themselves against the piercing cold. The Kashmir Government should take steps to improve their standard of living.

On the other hand, the Mohammadan gentlemen of good position have something singularly attractive about them. They combine dignity with deference to a noteworthy degree and between them and the Europeans, there is not that gulf of caste which makes such a bar to intercourse with Hindus.

Interesting Types

Other interesting types of Kashmir Mohammadans are seen among the headmen of the picturesque little hamlets along the foot-hills. Here may be seen fine old partriarchal types, just as we picture to ourselves the Israelite heroes of old.

A Kashmiri Muslim Bathing

Kashmir is very generally renowned for the beauty of its women. The Muslim ladies are strikingly handsome with clear cut features, large eyes, rosy cheeks with pink complexion, well-marked eye brows, and a general Semitic appearance. Muslim ladies observe pardah. At least the middle class Muslim ladies are very strict in observing pardah. They go out for shopping etc., with their "burqa" on.

The example of the present agitation which is going on strongly in Kashmir and the agitation which took place a few years back when hundreds of them lost their lives shows that they are not so timid as they are said to be. The same "Hattoos" fought facing all kinds of repression and though they were not successful in their attempt, they fought bravely for the freedom of their country. Their cries were "We want a responsible Government."

The Muslims of Kashmir take active part in farming, but they are still ignorant of the scientific ways of large scale production of the crops in their field. On top of all that, heavy taxation makes their condition worse.

In many respects, the Kashmiri cultivator resembles an Irishman. He certainly possesses the quick wit which is characteristic of the Irish and has a deep rooted objection to paying rent.

Pahlgam—Where Muslims are in great majority.

BOMBAY PREPARES

Extensive preparations have been completed to build up the nucleus of national scouting that was prepared by the I.N.S.A. last year. All the Executive Committees of the Local Associations have had their meetings, constitutions have been drawn up, and the organisation work is characterised by speed and efficiency. Pandit Bajpai visits Bombay in December and he will be greeted with the combined voices of five thousand scouts that have now joined the Bombay and Suburban Associations. Two camps will be held in December, one in the vernaculars and the other through the medium of English. The building up of the Girl Guide Association has also been taken up in earnest. About a hundred prominent citizens of bombay and leaders of every shade of opinion have agreed to become members of the Hindusthan Scout Association.

Lord Baden-Powell's insult has done immense good. It has given a wonderful phillip to the Scout ideals. It has struck violently at the very foundation of the B. P. Movement. Imperialism has been unmasked. And the final fruit of nationalisation is now visible in Bombay as the gigantic H.S.A. commanding the ovation of all patriotic citizens of Bombay, irrespective of caste and creed.

The Snail Crawls Again

In November 1937, the Indian Headquarters of the B. P. Association at Delhi applied through the Imperial headquarters for permission to join the International Bureau which is a few hundred yards away from the Imperial Headquarters of the British Empire, dominated and ruled by the same people under a thin cloak of internationalism with a thick and heavy under-wear jacket of the Union jack. In November 1938 the Imperial Headquarters condescended to reply that no alternative was left to them by the invincible might of the H.S.A. but to agree to an indirect control of Indian Scouting, instead of the direct "trusteeship" they so far enjoyed. And this upheaval has caused a flutter in the scout dovecots of Indian Scouting at Simla.

So the B. P. Headquarters in India, who do not care for scout unity unless it is on terms laid down by Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Hogg, have now agreed to be controlled by the International Headquarters where the Rajasaheb of Dhenkanel——now we know him too well——will proceed to "represent India"

And we hope Sir Byramjee and the Nawab of Chhatari realise the constitutional consequences of this earthquake. As soon as the Indian Headquartes takes its divorce they will no longer be under the protection of the soiled apron of the Charter from England which they maintain has protected them so far in their self-appointed positions. Constitution that dropped from the hands of the Imperial Headquarters will become null and void. The Viceroy will have no longer any constitutional status as Chief Scout and all his nominees like the Nawab of Chhatari and Mr. Hogg will go into constitutional wilderness. The nominees of these authorities like the present constitional and unconstitutional B. P. Provincial Commissioners and the existing and non-existing Provincial Associations will cease to be the remnants of the old organisations. All of these must find a new constitution and a new constitutionary status But constitutional practice has never worried the Indian Headquarters, as it did not worry them when Sir Byramjee was appointed Provincial Commissioner in Bombay. As long as the Nawabs and Knights of the "national" B.P. Association are protected by the Viceroy and defended by Sir Douglas Young and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, they can call another unconstitutional Triennial Conference minus Sir C. V. Mehta and Sir Jamshedji and plus men like Justice Vivian Bose who have openly disapproved of the policy of Sir Douglas Young, and declared themselves constitutioned. They asked for permission to disaffiliate in 1937, they got the permission in 1938, they will get the affiliation in 1940. they will summon a Triennial Conference in 1941 and appoint a committee to draft a constitution which will submit the result in 1943, and so have nationalised B. P. scouting under the aegis of the Triumvirate of the Nawab of Chhatari, Mr. Hogg and Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy, the new protege of the "Indian" Headquarters in place of Sir C. V. Mehta and Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy. So B. P. scouting will continue to "thrive" in India in the drawing rooms of Simla and the tea-room of the Cricket Club of India where some Parsis recently met to pay Rs. 2/- for tea to ovate Sir Byramjee.

Pull Together

One of the most significant happenings of the Nagpur National Council meeting was the appeal for help and strength that was received from the Punjab. We talk lightly of Nationalism, but when the spirit of nationalism is summoned to act, we find ourselves selfish and provincial. The H.S.A has the unique opportunity of service to the spirit of nationalism. The Provinces which have gathered strength, which have received help from the respective Governments and which have been able to demonstrate the unity of the national cause must stand by Provincial Associations which lack leadership and money. Throughout the country, the boys and girls are fed up with the B. P. Association. Its continued betrayal of the national cause has aroused in the heart of every Indian boy and girl an indignation that is not going to be easily quenched. As a matter of fact the spirit of hostility demonstrated by the communal lieutenants of the Viceroy and Mr. Hogg are helping to further inflame the wounded feelings of Indian self-respect. This new feelings needs to be galvanised and directed into creative and constructive channels of organisation and training. Let the Provinces which are well off learn to stand by their brothers and sisters in need. It is hoped that the patriotic public will also realise the needs of those who today work in face of insurmountable obstacles.

H. S. A Scout Week

The All-India Scout Week comes off in January. It is hoped that boy scouts and girl guide throughout this Presidency will join the other Provinces to celebrate the triumph of the national spirit in the scout movement. The best way to do this will be to translate the ideals of the scout movement in the realm of practice through Service. Each day must be set aside for useful service done by every individual scout and collectively by every troop, group and Association.

Let the week broadcast to the public our ideals.

Let the week make every family feel the need of scouting.

Let the week make every school brim with energetic activity.

Let the week show to the poor what scouting can do for them.

Let the week add to our strength through numbers and finance.

Girl Scouts

The girl scout must demonstrate their sympathy for the national cause in unmistakable terms. They must start to work, organise, agitate and demonstrate their unity with the H.S.A. The rally of strength will be in December. Every women's Association, every girl school, every woman who desires to serve Indian girlhood must demonstrate sympathy and loyalty to the national ideal. In unity and co-operation is our strength.

Courtesy Week

Some of our B. P. fraternity are going to observe courtesy week. The best way would have been for every scout of their organisation to repeat the circular Sir Byramjee, the Provincial Commissioner of the B. P. Association, has written to Principals of schools, misrepresenting the Hindusthan Scout Association. Or our energetic Provincial Organising Commissioner of the H.S.A. may be requested to publish the file of letters coming out from the Provincial Headquarters of the new B. P. Provincial Association in Bombay. These will be object-lessons in courtesy.

Thought Of The Week

The most efficient and urgent need of some Provincial Scout officials is a lesson in the Tenderfoot Test instead of tea-parties in grand dining halls where scouting is out of the picture.

Electricity From Coal

Marvin W. Smith of the Westinghouse Electric Company forecasts that the inventors' dream of producing electricity directly from the combustion of coal, without the present intermediary of steam, may be realized in the present generation. This revolution in power production would be accomplished if it were possible to use the electro-magnetic properties of the rapidly moving ionized products of combustion so that they may function properly with some electrical transforming device. The present roundabout method of generating electricity by burning coal, vaporizing water and whirling steam turbines, converting their mechanical energy into electricity by rotating electrical generators, would be rendered obsolete.

Until very recently, these dreams remained very remote and seemed far from practical realization. However, according to Mr. Smith, "with increasing knowledge of the fundamental properties of matter and a better understanding of the conduction of electricity in gases, recent calculations and experimental work indicate that this dream is not so hopeless as it once seemed, and that perhaps within the life of the present generation we may see static electrical devices extracting power from the kinetic energy of the gases of combustion without the intervention of rotating electrical machinery."

Another very efficient method of producing electricity directly from fuel is by the use of the so-called 'gas cells,' in which fuel, such as natural gas, is oxidized through electrolysis in such a way that the energy in the fuel is converted into electrical energy."

MARVELS OF POROSCOPY

Because the ridge patterns on the fingers and thumbs are unique with each individual and because they remain the same throughout life it has been possible to build up a scientifically infallible system of identification by fingerprints. A later development, the science of poroscopy, is concerned with the tiny sweat pores of the skin, indicated by minute roughly circular marking between the ridges.

Poroscopy has been especially studied in France, under the direction of a great criminologist, Dr. Edmond Locard. One great advantage of this system is that it can be applied successfully when a fingerprint is incomplete. On one occasion, when fingerprints left on broken glass were insufficient for the purpose, Dr. Locard was able to establish 400 points of identification from a fragmentary print of a little finger. On another occasion a print no bigger than a grape pip, made on candle wax, when subjected to poroscopical examination, was extended to golf-course greens.

ROCKET FIRED BY CARTRIDGES

In an attempt to beat the altitude record for rockets, astronautical scientists at an American Institute of Technology are working on a new type of projectile which works on the multiple-explosion principle. The rocket is propelled aloft by gunpowder cartridges fired and re-loaded in succession at the rate of 10 a second in the manner of a machine-gun. As many as 200 cartridges may be used on each flight.

A BHIL SAGA

(Continued From Page 7.)

employed as a cow-boy on Rojdari or daily wages system and later on as a tiller on Saldari or yearly wages by a rich landowner.

As he grew up, his religious propensities grew stronger and he became a disciple of one Santoji Maharaj, a local religious preacher of Kukurmunda, a village in the same Taluka. His devotion to God prompted him to go on pilgrimage to Pandharpur during the annual Ashadi Ekadashi fair. So he started going to these fairs with his wife every year on foot from Morvad. These fairs seem to have made a deep impression on his devotional mind and inspired him with a mission in life. It was his ambition to establish Pandharpur in his own village which he renamed as Ranjanpur as if to correspond with Pandharpur and he would have done so if he had lived longer.

A couple of years back, he began singing Bhajan sitting in front of the temple with his wife, brother and some friends. This attracted people in his neighbourhood. Then he gave up his job to be able to do work in the neighbouring villages. Gradually they formed a Bhajan Party and used to go on preaching from village to village. But all this was in a crude form and not well organised.

Aap Mandal

In the month of April last he formed an association called "Aap Mandal" which meant Universal Brotherhood and started preaching the following three fundamental but simple tenets to his Bhil brethren:—

(1) One should take bath every day, use water for ablution and worship the sun before one starts for his work. Women folk should apply "Kunku" after the bath and offer "Arti" to their husbands.

(2) One should never take liquor or any alcoholic drink or drug and one should never eat meat or flesh of any animal or fowl.

(3) One should always speak the truth and consider all women as mothers or sisters.

At the time of Bhajan he would himself offer "Arti" to the Almighty God and his wife would offer "Arti" to him.

The Arti Worship

Those who wished to join in his Bhajan were required to bring only an "Arti" consisting of (1) a brass tray (Pitali or Tamhan), (2) an earthen basin 'Panti' to hold oil, (3) a wick 'Wat' handmade and (4) a little red powder (Kunku) and nothing else. He would refuse offerings of flowers or money to himself and he also insisted that even after his death his fellow brethren should not spend even a single pie for his "Arti." As I have already mentioned above he started this Aap Mandal in the middle of April and carried on the programme of congregational worship every Monday. Those who would join in this worship were required to take a vow that he or she would in future act upto his preaching. His propaganda of preaching was in full swing, when unfortunately this pious Gulam Maharaj had an attack of pneumonia and he breathed his last on 19th July 1938.

A Transformation

But his preachings had such a salutary effect on the people of his community that he reclaimed them from unclean habits and drunkenness. They have now learnt to lead a very clean and religious life and have given up drink absolutely. I inquired of one big liquor shop-owner of Taloda and he gave me an idea of the astounding drop in liquor sales by the following figures of sales in the months of August of 1937 and 1938:—

AUGUST 1937.	
40 U. P.	60 U.P.
332 Gallons.	5200 Gallons

AUGUST 1938.	
Nil	150 Gallons.

This will convince the readers about the marvellous transformation in the mode of living of this aboriginal tribe of Bhils.

No amount of picketing or external force would have produced the above result.

Place Of Pilgrimage

After the death of this Gulam Maharaj, people from all parts of the neighbouring districts both Bhils and high caste Hindus go to offer Arti at his tomb in the village Morvad every Monday. This Arti is conducted by the brother of Gulam Maharaj viz. Ramdas and by the widow of Gulam Maharaj viz. Bai Dagibai or Sitamata as she is now known and the same preaching is repeated every Monday by his brother. Every Monday all along the way to Morvad, parties of Bhils, men, women with babes in their arms, and children go on foot to the resting place of Gulam Maharaj. They chant hymns in praise of Gulam Maharaj as they walk the weary way to Morvad and sometimes shouting "Gulam Bhagwan Ki Jai" "Sitamata Ki Jai" and "Ramdas Maharaj Ki Jai." They carry with them brass plates with oil lamps or Pantis therein and cocoa-nuts to offer at the time of Arti. They also carry small bottles containing oil for the "Arti", instead of the usual liquor, and bundles containing rough bread for their use during their pilgrimage.

In the open space near the village a crude brick-structure in the form of an Otla is the place where Gulam Maharaj is buried. Round about this, all the Bhil pilgrims sit down, as people sit down in any other place of pilgrimage in India. They sit there through sun-shine and rain with their babies and families waiting for the midnight hour to strike when the Arti is performed. It is a long and weary ordeal but they stand it all cheerfully because of their faith. The pilgrimage to Morvad is by no means a comfortable task. The Bhils walk bare-footed through the rugged road leading to Morvad, for the village is out of the way at the foot of the Satpuda Range.

A Midnight Scene

I have heard from hign Government Officers who visited these congregational worships that about a lac of people had gathered with Artis on the last Shrawan Monday to join in the congregational worships. I myself had the pleasure to visit this place on Monday the 17th October 1938 when at a most modest estimate

Because a girl is burning with energy it is no sign she likes to cook.

Give some motorists an inch and they will take a fender.

the assemblage consisted of about 10,000 to 15,000 persons. Really it is a sight to see so many Bhils and other high class Hindus praying with Artis in their hands at dead of night. It must be said to the credit of those crowds that they were well behaved and on the whole orderly. I did not see any Police Officer but a few Bhil volunteers of the Bhil Seva Mandal to direct the crowds.

This vast congregation does obedience to Ramdas who, standing on a raised platform, beckons them to stand and they stand. He waves his hands down and they sit down. He asks them to do "Arti" and they do according ly while a few chosen women sing in chorus the song of prayer. Every Bhil holds high up in the air the brass plate containing the lighted "Panti" and the whole place is lit up at dead of night. Probably there are as many lights as there are persons. These innumerable "Pantis" raised high up in the air give mellow light and the effect is very wonderful.

After the Arti is over. Ramdas, starts preaching which reminds one of Christ's sermon on the mount; simple and brief but embodying all the fundamental rules of conduct. In spite of the illiterate and ignorant mass which gathers there to offer prayers and listen to the preachings of Ramdas, it is very interesting to note that there is pin-drop silence. One must actually see it in order to believe it.

Gulam Maharaj, though born of Bhil parents and though absolutely illiterate, was a great personality and a great religious preacher. The result which he achieved in four months could not be achieved by social workers in the last forty years. The ground is prepared for prohibition and there is no reason why the liquor shops in the Taloda Taluka of West Khandesh should not be closed now, thus achieving the goal for which the Maharaj laboured.

Fish From Noah's Ark

THE following riddle is from the pen and fertile brain of the late Archbishop Whatley, of England, who, it is said, offered in vain a prize of $250 for its solution:

When from the Ark's capacious round
Mankind came forth in pairs,
Who was it that first heard the sound
Of steps upon the stairs?

After waiting for many months without receiving a satisfactory answer to his riddle, the archbishop withdrew his offer of a $250 prize. And then the following solution appeared:

To him who cons the matter o'er,
A little thought reveals,
He heard it first who went before
Two pairs of soles and eels.

WE DO NOT OFFER YOU

the so-called miraculous specifics prepared from the secret formula of Dr. Tomnobody of Vienna or Dr. Pantaloonaux of Paris but we offer you two great products for growing long and luxurious hair.

SWASTIK "PERFUMED CASTOR OIL": It has been admitted by the medical authorities of repute that purified castor oil is a tonic food for hair and contains hair vitamins necessary for quick, healthy and vigorous growth of hair. It refreshes and cools brain, removes dryness of scalp and even grows new hair on bald heads. Delightfully perfumed to suit the modern taste.

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(78)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

KARACHI, Nov. 16.

I was speaking to a friend of mine. Two girls coming from a little distance showed down their pace and stood near us. They had books in their hands: Evidently they were college students.

In that short-statured girl's smile I recognised Mira. She was a small girl when we had made friends. She used to come to "Dayashram", where I was her teacher. After that when she went to another school for Secondary and Higher studies, she used to attend the local Balkan-ji-Bari meetings regularly.

"Little Kamala.
(Photo by Hiro)

At that age she was a very nice little girl. Of course she is 'nice' also now, and perhaps 'little' too at least for me. We had met after a petty long time.....And what a change was there in her!

"Are you in the college now?" I asked her with a pleasant surprise for I understood that she stood there to speak to me. And with that same childish, innocent smile of the olden days, she replied, "yes."

Indeed, it was a pleasure to meet her, to renew the old friendship with her. When a child, she was always fond of playing—and playing with me.....And I wondered if we could once again play those games which were really a source of great joy to us in the past!

She is a grown-up young girl now—It seems I have not changed in the least—And I began to imagine how her sweet talks would please me. I invited her to see me at home, since she was in a hurry to go to college at that time, and she did promise to come.....

* * * *

AT HYDERABAD (SIND)

Last Sunday I had to go to Hyderabad (Sind) with a piece of work. The local Balkan-ji-Bari organisers availed of the opportunity and invited me and Bro. Ram B. Motwani, our Secretary, to attend the children's meeting at Brahmo Mandir.

A Happy Smile.
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan)

About a hundred girls and boys had collected, and they gave us some very good songs. You know, children of the Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari have a uniform: And how lovely they looked in that!

When I was asked to speak to them, the first question they asked me was, "How is Sheila?" How kind of them was this. I informed them that she was better. Also I told them about our children's meetings at Khar.

A children's party from Delhi had come to see round Hyderabad (Sind). They came at the Balkan-ji-Bari meeting and were much pleased to see their activities. They showed an inclination to start a branch at their place, and let me hope, they are going to start one shortly.

Then the children had a programme of drill. As, however, we had to go about our own work, we took their permission and left them. I must mention here, however, that I was glad to see that Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari and let me hope, they are going at dinner. Here we had a chance to speak about our various schemes—we did pass a happy time.

* * * *

AT LARKANA

Since I had come to Sind, I thought it was advisable that I should go to my native place Larkana—more so when my relatives and friends had very kindly invited me. I left for that place on Monday night and arrived there on Tuesday morning.

It was a great joy to meet all relatives and friends after considerably long time. Although I could not give all of them sufficient time, yet I did feel the thrill of seeing them.

The President of the local Balkan-ji-Bari, Syt. Kishinchand "Bewas"—who, by the bye, is premier poet of Sind—hastened to call children's meeting in the evening. And what a lovely programme was in store for us!

Boys and girls spoke of the Balkan-ji-Bari, they sang nice songs, and at the end, all were served with light refreshments. The Larkana Balkan-ji-Bari, I was told, is thriving well, under the able guidance of enthusiastic workers—especially, Syt. Kishinchand "Bewas", President and Syt. Jethanand Bhatia, Vice-President.

* * * *

AT KARACHI

I returned to Karachi this morning—and, if all well, hope to leave this place for Bombay tomorrow by Thursday's Mail Boat s.s. "Elephanta". Sheila is much better now and would be accompanying us. So by the time you read this Corner, we shall be at Bombay already, and I trust Sheila would be perfectly all right. Poor little girl, she has suffered much and enough.

"Out of the Wet Sand".
(Photo by C. Ramachandra)

At Karachi, too, I got an opportunity to attend the Sunday meetings of Garikhatta and Extension Balkan-ji-Baris and Pushpa Bhavan children. At all these places, we were given nice songs and then I had a pleasant chat with children.

Also a workers' meeting and tea were arranged. Here we decided many things of importance. If really our friends are going to follow the programme chalked out at this meeting, the Balkan-ji-Bari children will have better "education and entertainment" hereafter.

* * * *

AT KHAR

As most of you know, meetings of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari children are held regularly every Sunday morning from 8 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. at "Gulistan", 7th Road Khar. Many boys and girls come and they have a happy time together.

Satish Bhai Desai, who is the Secretary of the local Balkan-ji-Bari branch of the All-India Children's Association takes great interest and arranges new programmes every week. It is worth while for you to attend one of these meetings on a Sunday morning, and I feel pretty sure, that you shall never like to miss them again.

Besides a programme of songs, stories, games, tricks, etc., boys and girls are allowed to make use of the Children's Own Library, from where they receive books for reading purposes without any charge whatsoever.

All boys and girls upto the age of 16 years are most welcome to attend these meetings and share their happiness with the other sisters and brothers.

* * * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 27th November to 3rd December 1938:—

1. Bro. Dinesh Desaibhai Patel
2. Bro. K. Vaidyanathan
3. Bro. Raghvendra R. Deshpande
4. Sis. Arun K. Bharucha
5. Bro. Kartar Punwani
6. Bro. Hashim Awan
7. Bro. Gridhar Barfiwalla
8. Sis. Mohini Kakde
9. Bro. Beramji Pastakia Gustad.
10. Bro. S. V. Soudagar
10. Bro. Soli Raton Tarapore.

* * * *

SHORT NOTES

Names of prize winners in the last competition will be announced and a new prize competition will be given in the next week's Corner, for which please be on the lookout.

"PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" for December 1938 will be issued a little late, as intimated already. All the same, those who want the copies, must reserve them in advance with the Manager, 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay,

(Continued on Page 50)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

"The Victory Gate" at Fatehpur Sikri.
(Photo by Shantnu N. Desai).

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 4)

prisonment, but that was all. I did not associate it with the more refined type of young men, whom I encountered at the University, or among the more intellectual element I ran into during seven years in England.

But it is among the highbrows that homosexuality thrives. Our education in India does not even hint at these sexual practices of the world, and we Indians who come to England are a bit shaken when we first encounter it in others. Consequently we are apt to find ourselves in some embarrassing situations, from which it is rather unpleasant to extricate ourselves.

THE APPROACH.

We were a group of friends dining at Oxford on the night when the Union results were declared. Two of us, Michael Foot and myself had just been declared elected to the office to which we aspired. Michael became Treasurer and I scraped in as Secretary. Tony Greenwood, the third of our gang, had been unfortunate in being beaten that term and had to wait till the next to become President. So we were celebrating two successes and drowning our sorrow at Tony's failure—Michael drinking milk, a Cornish custom. It was, I believe, a Saturday night, and a Saturday night at Oxford was one of those things worth writing home about—though not necessarily to your parents!

At the table next to us sat two smartly dressed, middle-aged men, who had obviously come up for the day. They were well-bred, seemed intellectual and were certainly well-to-do. They appeared to be interested in our table, which was natural as we felt particularly elated and life seemed very cheerful, when interpreted through the courtesy of a well-stocked cellar. One of the two men looked at me as if he knew me, and every time I looked that way he seemed to be wanting to say something. I was rather inebriated and, rubbing my eyes, I looked at him to see if I could recollect his face. He immediately apologised, and said he could not help admiring my hands. I thanked him, standing up to bow, for alcohol has the effect of making me unduly courteous. But I felt rather embarrassed that such a compliment should come from a man. However, he also added his congratulations on our success at the Union, and this he gathered from our conversation. A little later he interrupted again and presented his card, and I gave him my name in return, and he said I must have lunch with him, and I said it was very kind of him, and there the matter ended.

Next morning I got up very late. My landlady, who had heard of my election, was not surprised when I came down the stairs about noon, nursing a heavy head and asking for aspirin. I had my coffee and stepped into my bath, where I was falling comfortably asleep when there was a knock at the bath-room door and the landlady shouted from outside to say there was a gentleman to see me. I did not recollect the name, but asked her to make him wait. When I dressed and came down, he had gone, but I found an invitation to lunch the same afternoon, with a note to say that we had met the night before at dinner, and that he was sitting at the adjacent table. I looked for his card, which was still in the pocket of my coat. As I had no particular engagement for lunch. I decided to go.

When I arrived he was very glad to see me. There were two others in his lunch party, one particularly objectionable Oxford character, and the other was his companion from the night before. I noticed when we shook hands that he patted my hands. He remarked about them again. I felt very uncomfortable, not being used to having my hands petted by those of my own sex. However, we lunched. During lunch he asked me if I was the same person about whom there was a reference in the current number of the 'Isis,' as having worn a "chemise bleu a la Russe," and I said I was. Later, after coffee and liqueurs, he took me aside and said he had something to say to me, which he did. It was a point-blank assertion of his intention, prefaced by an apology in case I should be offended. There was little else to be said. I told him I was sorry I had given him that impression, and that had I any suspicion I should not have given him false hopes, which apparently I inadvertently did. He asked me to forget the incident and in any case not to mention it with his name. It was rather a pathetic sight, for I asked him why he was so ashamed of being associated with that reputation when he obviously had been blatantly crude about it himself. He drew a deep breath and said: "I have a son at Oxford—your age—I wouldn't like him to know."

He walked away, and I have often wondered what could possibly have driven him to deviate from the course of nature. Till then I had always believed that all this talk about homosexuality was eye-wash and that respectable people with any education whatever never dabbled in such things. But I was judging from my knowledge of India, which in matters of sex is somewhat naive and simple. Later, when I read Lawrence of Arabia, I was able to understand that there was another point of view, and that even though I did not sympathise with it, I had to recognise it as the point of view of a section of civilised Society who knew what it was doing and got a satisfaction in the doing of it. There is a sentence in "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" which explains what I am trying to say:

"Some began to justify this sterile process, and swore that friends quivering together in the yielding sand with intimate hot limbs in supreme embrace, found there hidden in the darkness a sensual co-efficient of the mental passion which was welding our souls and spirits in one flaming effort."

But in India homsexuality is never a refinement. It is indulged in with no finesse. It is only practised by the most lurid type of men, and even they are usually bi-sexual. It is only because of repression that they resort to it, as a substitute for the real thing which is denied to them. But in England homosexuality is regarded by highbrows as only a variation of the normal. Some of the most well-known people in English social life are known to be confirmed homosexuals, and though the law in England is the same as it is in India, no one hears it mentioned very much in the courts where every day poor people are being charged and convicted of petty larceny for stealing a loaf of bread to appease a hungry stomach.

If homosexuality among men is rare in India, lesbianism is quite unknown, or if it exists, it is almost negligible. Eton-cropped women in tailor-made suits, who affect masculinity to a degree that is nauseating, are essentially a Western acquisition. You may call it an intellectual pose. You may call it individuality carried to excess You may treat it as a gesture to establish the equality of the sexes, but it needs a lot of explaining away. There is no counter-part of it in India where women are women and there is no doubt about it.

The so-called vices of the Indian woman are limited to heterosexual intercourse. Maybe a time

Continued On Page 51

Jane's Apple Problem

HERE, JANE, WE WILL EACH GIVE YOU AS MANY APPLES AS YOU ALREADY HAVE.
OH! THERE GO HALF MY APPLES INTO THE CREEK.
DON'T CRY, JANE. I'LL GIVE YOU TWICE AS MANY APPLES AS YOU LOST.
TAKE IT EASY FELLOWS THERE ARE JUST SEVEN APPLES APIECE FOR THE NINE OF YOU.

HOW MANY APPLES DID JANE ORIGINALLY HAVE?

From "We" to "Wed"

"ASK me another," said the happy girl, when he pressed her to name the happy day

"I will," he replied. "Why is the letter 'd' like the answer which I seek from you?"

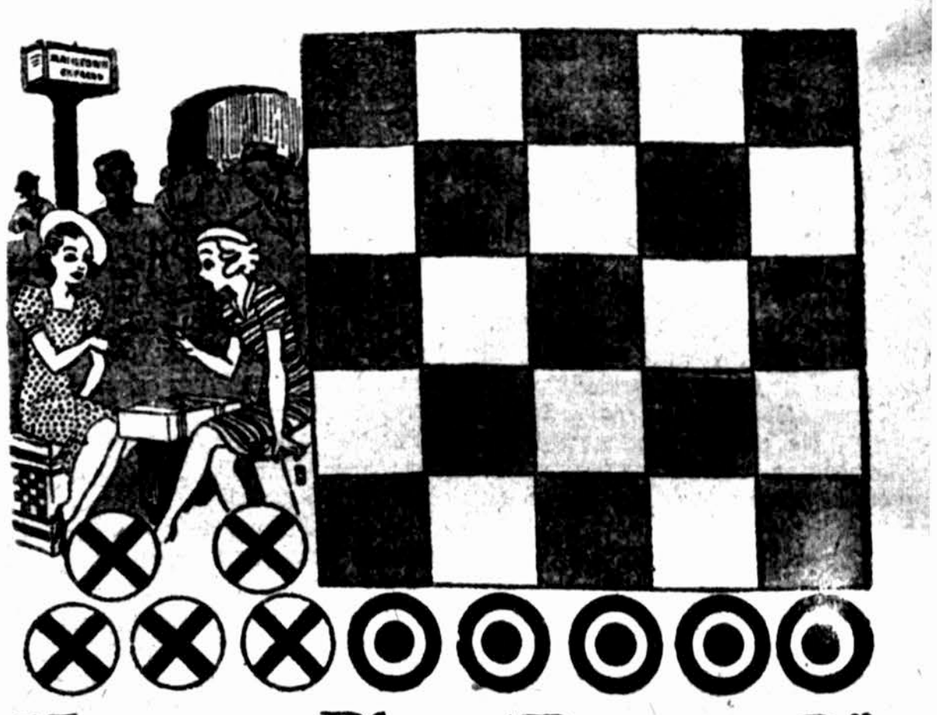
"I am not good at guessing riddles. Tell me the answer."

"Because we' cannot be 'wed' without it."

Add "S" to "Cares"

There is a noun of plural number,
Foe to peace and tranquil slumber
Now almost any noun you take
By adding "s" you plural make.
But if you add an "s" to this
Strange is the metamorphosis.
Plural is plural now no more
And sweet what bitter was before.

(For Solution See Page 55)



How to Play "BaggageO"

AN ENTERPRISING dealer in traveling bags, suit cases and portmanteaux invented this game to help tourists and other travelers while away the time waiting for trains—and, incidentally, to sell his goods. On the side of his suitcases, etc., he painted twenty-five small squares in checkerboard formation. Inside each suitcase he put a small muslin bag containing ten discs like the ones reproduced above. Then he called his game "BaggageO". With the aid of the checkerboard and the ten discs two persons can have plenty of fun playing the game.

One player holds the five cross discs and the other the circle discs, and they take turns placing discs on the board. The cross player can remove any circle disc from the board in order to replace it with a cross disc, but the circle player can only remove a cross disc if there are two crosses in the same row, horizontally, vertically or diagonally.

As soon as a disc is removed it must be handed back to the player who placed it on the board. When the cross player has placed all the cross discs he believes he can, he may say "Out" and receive a point for every cross on the board, while the circle player receives a point for every cross he has removed. Should the circle player place all his discs on the board before the cross player finishes, the circle player may change the position of a circle disc when his turn comes.

After each "out" the discs are exchanged and the circle player is given a chance with the cross discs. The first player to score 25 wins the game. Cut out the discs in the drawing, mount them on stiff paper and begin to play.

(For Solution See Page 55)

BOMBAY BLOSSOMS

cently cornered a lying propaganda. Mudslinging has well nigh become a profession in certain circles. How can respectable folks like the Moulana cope with the increasing attempts at mudslinging? Alas, it is the latest disease in the body politic and must be fought down with the grimmest determination.

What Does The Viceroy Mean?

Even the apologists of the bureaucratic and 'Ma Bap' system of Government will find it difficult to justify the Viceroy's latest. It was announced from the house tops that His Excellency Lord Linlithgow was returning to this country with terms to placate the Congress. Actual events are proving, however, that His Excellency is still as grim as ever.

When the Government of India did not oppose the non-official resolution sponsored by the Congress benches expressing India's sense of grief at the passing away of that great statesman—Kemal Ataturk, one had thought that common sense had dawned at last and that the Government would not seek in the future to interfere with discussion of foreign subjects

But in this we were mistaken. There was not even an iota of justification for the disallowance of the interpellations tabled by Mr. Sastyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly. The questions tabled by the Deputy Leader were questions which were agitating the public mind and ought to have been answered, if Lord Linlithgow was at all serious about his placating the Congress.

What were the questions? They were in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's visit to the "tribal areas", the proposed transfer to Germany of her ex-Colonies in Africa, the contemplated proposal to depute Indian military to Indian States to keep the peace and the proposal of Mahatma Gandhi to settle the "tribal" problem by non-violent means

Some Presumptions

One must presume that the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party was aware that it lay absolutely within His Excellency's discretion to allow particular questions or reject them. And yet, one would have thought that, in view of the public and political interest involved in the affair, the Governor-General would have thought twice before he snubbed the Congress.

Is it pretended that the Government of India is not aware of the intensity of feeling over the proposal to transfer of African colonies to Germany? Even such a confirmed loyalist and friend of Britain as His Highness the Aga Khan has felt it necessary to warn African Indians against idleness and empty resolutions.

His Highness has gone further and advised them not to allow their case to go by default. If they could not prevent the transfer, let them at least have the benefit of some agreed compensation, said the Aga Khan. Possibly, His Highness was not sanguine about the promises of Whitehall and he therefore advised South Africans and East Africans to proceed to India.

The Aga Khan lays great stress on the need for impressing Gandhiji and the Congress in regard to the importance of this question. If such a person as the Aga Khan should tender this kind of advice, it should doubtless mean that there was something very grave. Why did the Government

(Continued From Page 6)

of India fail to appreciate this point of view?

Aga Khan's Presumption

A student of Indian politics will welcome the Aga Khan's reported advice to Tanganiyaka Indians from still another point of view. His Highness's advice to seek Congress aid is proof of his conviction that the future of India lies only with the Indian National Congress and not with any communal organisations, however, powerful they are.

This is a warning which ought not to be ignored by the protagonists of the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha. To my mind, His Highness's warning conveys one impression, namely, that communalists have no future as a trained statesman such as the Aga Khan looks at it with his vast experience of Indian and international affairs for over half a century.

This warning makes me hope that the Congress will do well to approach His Highness for the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem. Indeed it was whispered some time ago that, when His Highness arrived in the coming cold weather, he would not be averse to handle the solution of the problem if Mr. Jinnah had failed in the meanwhile.

That Mr. Jinnah has failed and miserably so is now History. That being so, all lovers of communal peace and communal unity should approach His Highness during his forthcoming visit to bring about some permanent understanding between the Hindus and the Mussalmans. It is not yet too late for Mr Jinnah to retain his old title of "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity." The question is whether he has the courage and the vision.

Dogs As Wives!

No one need wonder at this audacious headline. As a matter of fact, a mufassal contemporary has published an advertisement in its matrimonial columns to the following effect: "For a lonely bachelor, needing an affectionate companion, one of three Dechshund pup, eight months, registered and pedi-greed." This is a faithful reproduction.

Obviously puppies can, in certain cases, be more affectionate than tiresome and quarrelling wives. Moreover, there would be no difficulty about "Men Saheb's" bill and all the rest of that trouble. A biscuit or two, a mere bone supplemented with a glass of milk will be all that is necessary to keep this wife affectionae.

In any event a canine wife is unlikely to resort to the Court of Law to seek a divorce either for adultery or brutal treatment. When one thinks about the disaster raised by the advertiser, one feels impelled to sound a word of warning to Mrs Subbaroyan, Dr. Deshmukh and Mrs. Munshi! Here is a short circuit to avoid matrimonial courts!

There is one little doubt. Why does the advertiser, who is otherwise so original, seek to hide his identity behind a mere Box Number. He ought to disclose his name. For, there is yet hope for him to take his place beside the famous Darwin. If our ancestors were apes, why shouldn't our children belong to the canine species?

Printer's Devil

The other day a fellow journalist drew my attention to a peculiar case of damages. In England, a certain newspaper published the proceedings of a trial. In due course, the judgment was published. By some error, a word was missing in the actual printed text the next morning. The missing word was "Not."

The harassed editor was hauled up for libel and contempt of court, He advanced the true plea that it was only a printer's devil. The court was satisfied with his plea but all the same fined him something like a thousand pounds! And, this was after the court had convinced itself that the original copy and the proofs had contained the missing word which had mysteriously dropped later on.

When I heard this story I was reminded of another. I am sharing with my readers. Once a newspaper reporter wrote: "The lady lecturer on 'Dress Reform' wore nothing that was remarkable" The merry compositor overnight inserted a period in the middle so that the next morning the report read: "The lady lecturer on 'dress reform' wore nothing. That was remarkable". In sheer mercy he did not complete the sentence with an interjection mark!

Try as he might to save himself, the harassed editor could not be saved. He had to pay heavy damages and to receive a lecture to boot. The Printer's Devil is so called because of his extensive powers at creating mischief and trouble. He is often mighter than the editor and on his goodwill depends the editor's reputation.

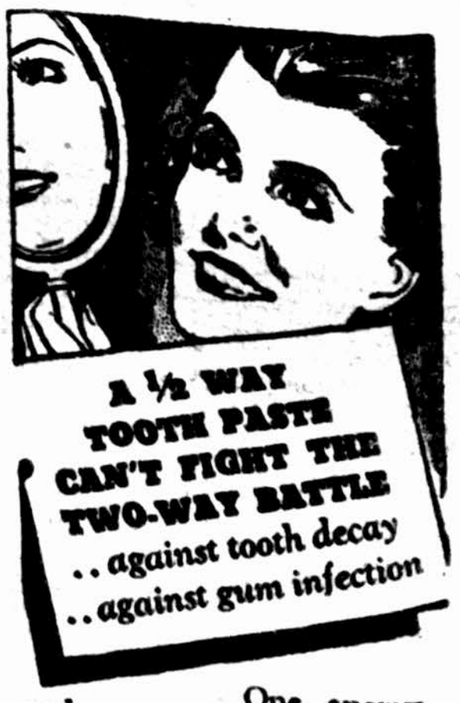
Who Is An Outsider?

The entire Indian Press is agitated over Sir P. Caddel's characterisation of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as an interfering outsider. The Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee retorted that the Dewan of Rajkot and not he was an outsider, so far at any rate as this country was concerned. It was a right snub and made very timely indeed.

Unfortunately, an Anglo-Indian contemporary has upheld Caddel's unblushing blunder. It is only in this country that a European sojourner can call the children of the soil outsiders! Even in Ceylon this kind of remark will provoke grave results which, for the fear of the Penal Code, I shall not mention.

Anglo-Indians of Bengal are the loudest to proclaim that Bengal is being invaded by other provinces. They succeed in raising the wrath of Bengalis and in the meanwhile make the fullest use of the proverbial T. T.'s! Until now, it was confined to the British Indian province. It has now invaded our States also.

It is not love that makes people in the world go around—it is looking for parking spaces.



A ½ WAY TOOTH PASTE CAN'T FIGHT THE TWO-WAY BATTLE
..against tooth decay
..against gum infection

One enemy—decay—attacks teeth. Another—Pyorrhea—threatens gums. This second enemy is so dangerous that 4 out of 5 people over 40 suffer from it. Merely brushing your teeth is but half the battle. Brush both teeth and gums with FORHAN'S and defeat both enemies. Forhan's contains a special gum-protecting ingredient found in no other toothpaste—Dr. Forhan's famous Astringent. So, in addition to making teeth sparkling white, Forhan's keeps gums sound, firm and healthy. Start using Forhan's today!

Forhan's
Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums
The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS
Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

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387 Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

A German Game Museum which was recently opened at Munich. Picture gives a view of a Saloon with skeletons of prehistoric times.

IN WAR-TORN CHINA

could stop it from coming, once on its way. One moment we would be white and trembling with fear in the face of the inevitable. The next second we would be torn to bits. But to our relief the plane moved away, evidently having just done some reconnaissance, for near our hotel were a power plant and a large suspension bridge, both essential targets.

The Wreckage

After the raid, we jumped into a taxi and sped to the scene of devastation. What we saw was sickening. The objective, a cement mill, had been completely destroyed. Around about were piles of debris and flames licked at many small houses. The air was choking, with acrid, bitter fumes and smoke. In the streets were upturned rickshaws, coolies sprawled out beside them, and a few feet from a telephone pole was a body riddled with shrapnel and sopped with blood; the head of the body was nearby, and on the dirty white face, in the still open, glassy eyes was an expression of stark horror. From somewhere a child was crying, and people were wandering aimlessly in a silent stupor, while rescue squads did what salvaging they could. Two firemen were desperately hauling at a big beam which had fallen from the ceiling of a ruined house. When they finally removed it, they found underneath, a mother with half her face charred away. Her baby, still clinging to her back, was a little mass of dirty grey cloth intermingled with ground-up meat.

Spies And Traitors

While in Canton, Forsyth and I were in only one night raid. One evening we were in a cafe near the International settlement talking to two men from Sweden who were running a paper factory on the outskirts of town. At their invitation we drove to the factory to look it over. It was about ten o'clock, and as we entered the night-watchman mentioned that he had seen a few prowlers around the premises, but had chased them away. We had hardly started our tour of inspection, when surprisingly enough, the shriek of sirens tore the night stillness, and then came the persistent drone of planes. The droning came closer, followed by some explosions. Scared, we decided to leave the mill and get out into the open surrounding fields. We had just stepped out, the watchman with us, when flares burst into the darkness from the four corners of the building, shedding light all over the ground and revealing the figures of four men running all in the same direction. Yelling something about spies, one of the Swedes set out in pursuit and we followed, but soon were stopped by bombs from invading planes overhead. The earth shook beneath us, sight was shattered by blinding flashes, and the noise nearly burst our eardrums. Silhouetted against the flares and flaming werckage I saw Forsyth and the two Swedes throw themselves into a drainage ditch, and I did the same. Earth and stones poured in on us, and there was thick choking smoke over the ground. It was soon over, the planes whining into the distance, leaving fire and ruins behind. Later we learned that the flares had been planted by spies, Chinamen who had turned traitor to their country to improve the condition of their pocket books. Without the flares, the factory never could have been destroyed that night. While we were there, Canton was a "hot bed" of spies.

Chinese Eating House

A few nights before Forsyth and I actually set out on our truck driving venture, the assistant manager of our hotel took us to a Chinese eating house, where we had served to us the ultimate in delicacies, eating with "byti" (chopsticks), made of fine ivory. The room in which we dined was charmingly decorated with artistic pictures, and furnished with comfortable chairs and setees. According to custom, girls were brought with our food, for, for the purpose of entertainment and seeing to our wants. In China girls of this type are regarded with utmost respect; they are one of the essentials of fine living, and we had to be formally introduced before they would sit with us. The girls we met were Atchuny and Siusan, with deep dark eyes, pearly teeth, and delicate, almost doll-like features. They moved with poetic grace. When they spoke to us in "pidgon" English, their voices rang in musical tones. We were soon charmed by these beauties; they provided an escape for us from the ever-present spectre of war. Not knowing what was to become of us, once out of Canton, Forsyth and I decided to enjoy ourselves as much as possible. We saw Suisan and Atchung all the time, and took them to Chinese plays which we could not understand, and went with them in Sampans for moonlight rides on the river. At such times war seemed a far off thing, but our last night with them before leaving for Hankow was gloomy. There was no moon over the river with its myriads of creeking "junks" and small craft, and the night air did not ripple with the liquid tones of distant mandolines. The spell that the two girls had cast over us was nearly too strong; we almost listened to their whispered pleas for us to stay with them, instead of driving to the front lines.

(Continued from page 1)

On The Road On A Truck

Late on Sunday afternoon, we boarded our trucks at the army supply station. We had arranged that we could drive through an American lorry salesman at Hong Kong, but the pay was not anything like seven dollars gold per day. We were to be lead along the way by two other trucks driven by Chinese who knew the road. I brought up the rear, with Forsyth in front of me. The trucks were five ton Chevrolets. We were to do all our driving at night, resting and keeping undercover in the day, thus lessening our chances of being seen and attacked by Japanese aircraft. The distance between Canton and Hankow was about six-hundred miles, and the road was bad, running parallel a lot of the time with the Canton Hankow railway. Our lorries jolted heavily along the chopped-up road, and often we had to make quick sharp turns to avoid fallen trees and shell-holes. This was true especially near the railway tracks, since Japanese bombers concentrated on this vital trade connection. Toward dawn of the first day out, I was so tired I had to force my eyes to stay open. It was as if a hand were pressed against my forehead, pushing my eyes shut. Once I was jerked into full consciousness by the sight of Forsyth's truck suddenly swerving. I swung my wheel and the lorry bounced and careened over to one side. Looking quickly, I saw I had narrowly missed crashing head-first into a yawning gully, made by a shell-hole and continuous rain. We finally rattled into a little village where we halted and put the trucks into sheds for safety. The two other drivers disappeared, leaving us to our own resources. We went out on to the sloppy street, and headed for a hole-in-the-wall restaurant a few yards away. There was the stink of garbage in the damp air, and a dead dog lay in the middle of the street. In the restaurant, coolies crowded around us, and the young waitress laughed at us all the time, showing her rotten teeth. We asked for food and got uncooked, bony chunks of dried-up chicken, which choked us and almost made us sick. We had to wash it down with warm Shanghai beer and smoke Chinese cigarettes to kill the taste. Disgusted, we went back to our trucks, dead tired, and slept, stretched out on the seats, until nightfall when we were shaken by our two companions and told to start. The road became worse, and the rattling and banging of the lorry over rocks and ruts in the road was hard on the nerves. We had to fight our way along, straining our eyes through the blackness.

A Narrow Escape

Our caravan passed through quite a few ghostly villages, all quiet, desolate and depressing. Glancing at my watch I remembered that it was time for the Canton-Hankow supply train to pass us on its tracks a few yards away, but the train never came. I wondered if may be the "Japs" had broken the tracks somewhere to the South of us, and hoped that if there were any enemy planes around, they would let us alone. Several times, above the clamour of my truck, I fancied. I heard the drone of planes, and something seemed to contract in the pit of my stomach, but I noticed that Forsyth was doing all right, so wishing I could speak with him for company's sake, and feeling apprehensive about the failure of the train to pass us, I decided to let come what might and lit a cheering cigarette. About half an hour later I was sure I heard the unmistakable sing-song whine of a plane and a chilling fear spread over me. It grew louder, kept coming closer and closer. Foolishly I shut the windows of the cab, glad of its shelter and the cheerful glow of the dash lights. The droning of planes still continued, however, and my nervousness increased bringing with it a half sick feeling in the pit of my stomach. It was like waiting helplessly for some unknown thing to strike. The atmosphere in the truck cab became stuffy with exhaust fumes, and the droning sounded almost above us; I wondered why we didn't stop and put our lights out. I grit my teeth and followed the others. Suddenly, there was a grinding roar in the air, and ahead there was a blinding blue-white flash, a deafening crash, and the windows of my cab cracked and fell ringingly to the floor. I grabbed the hand-brake and switched off the lights. The truck jerked to a confused halt, throwing me out on to the road where, stumbling, I ran to the side and fell down on my face. Fire sprang up from the earth around me; the concussion of each exploding missile shook me until I thought my body would break. All I could do was to pray and hold on to a clump of bushes at my head, while the ordeal went on. Then it was over, and the surrounding night was silent as a vault. Smoke still rolled over the ground, and there were the acrid fumes of powder, but all was quiet save a ringing in my ears and the receding hum of planes. After lying still a few moments, fearing to see what had happened, I got up and called to Forsyth. A muffled cry came back, and then a figure, covered with dirt, rose up from a ditch a little distance away. We looked at each other and burst out laughing like mad men, with nervous relief. One of the Chinamen came croaking and crawling out from underneath his truck, and the three of us hunted for the fourth, and found him

(Continued on Page 49)

-NEITHER WILL YOU!

Once you have enjoyed the fine full flavour of BEEHIVE BRANDY, you'll never forget to ask for it by name every time.

It's smooth, its mellow, the ideal drink for all occasions.

Try it once and you'll drink it always.

"THE SPIRIT OF GOOD FELLOWSHIP."

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.

In War-Torn China

(Continued From Page 48)

still in his driver's seat. The truck was smashed, and the glass in the cab windows broken. The driver was sitting rigid, the underpart of his jaw dripping blood where some of the windshield was stuck, running somewhere up into his head. The other trucks were all right, except for scars and dents, so after using them to push the other smashed lorry to the side of the road, and throwing the dead Chinaman into the back of the second lorry, we stoically started out again. We arrived at a military outpost, a few miles from Hankow at noon time. It was drizzling and damp, with a light, grey mist in the air, and from the direction of Hankow proper we could hear occasional cracking of rifles and once in a while the booming of heavy gun-fire. I noticed that the soldiers at the outpost were all young and soft-looking. They looked like boy-scouts. Tired as we were we asked an officer if we could go into the town, but were forbidden in "pidgeon" English. Reluctantly we were taken to a barrack, where we lay down, listening to the monotonous tattoo of rain on the roof, and distant gun-fire, and soon went into a deep slumber.

We were shipped back to Canton by train, and passed a repaired place in the line, where Japanese bombers had wrought destruction the night our trucks were bombed. It was this attack that prevented the train from passing us on our way to Hankow; we were raided by the same 'planes that dealt destruction on the railway that night.

Fresh Trouble

It was the evening that we returned to the Oi Kwan Hotel at Canton, that we were eyed suspiciously by the Assistant Manager, and told that the police were looking for us on grounds that we had no passports. That night we decided to leave the following evening on the six o'clock train for Hong Kong. However, our troubles were not over. The noon of the next day, one of the severest raids experienced by Canton took place. The enemy 'planes were in the vicinity of our hotel, attempting to destroy the nearby power house and suspension bridge. That day all hell broke loose, but our hotel was just out of the raided area. Forsyth and I watched from behind a parapet on the top of the Oi Kwan, and were warned to stay out of sight, behind the parapet. Our attention was called to a scar on the side of the building, above our heads, made by the high-powered bullet from a sniper's gun on a neighbouring building. The shot had been taken at a man standing where we were, who was suspected of being an enemy spy taking notes as to the positions of important targets in the locality. We were told that unless we kept well out of sight, we could expect the same fate. Bombs were crashing all around and several larger buildings were burning and crumbling. Ashes and black smoke swirled around us, and often pieces of metal struck our sheltering parapet. Excited as we were, we found it difficult to hide ourselves, because we could not see well. A few anti-aircraft batteries were pounding away at the invading 'planes; but the shells, bursting into full bloom like huge fluffy white flowers high in the air, were far out of range of the "Jap" ships. From many points about the city could be heard the cracking of rifles and machine-guns. Below us, the city seemed all smoke and red flames. In spite of previous warning, we forgot to stay huddled behind the parapet, gazing over the side in full view, with a pair of field-glasses. But not for long. From a building about two hundred yards away, two machine-guns, placed on the roof, opened fire on us. Lead hissed and spattered all about us, some of the bullets barely missing us. Terrified, we ducked behind the parapet, then fled into the hotel, away from the roaring inferno without. No sooner were we inside, than we were told to come down to the lobby immediately by order of the Chief of Police. Was suspicion aroused concerning us and our lack of passports? Did they wonder if we were spies? We were not going to find out. Taking a chance, we jumped for the stairs, leading to a rear entrance of the hotel, and fled, taking two or three steps at a time. Fortunately, we were able to get out without being seen. Outside, we stumbled on, keeping close to walls and ducking in and out of alleys and doorways, in the direction of the eating house where we could see Atchung and Siusan and find out from them what to do. We were sure that they could hide us from the police. Literally wading through debris, torn animals, and dirty bodies, we fought our way to the eating house. It was a hissing, crackling blaze. By now the 'planes had left, the attack was over, but what we saw made us unaware of that. The street was cluttered with bricks and upturned rickshas. Splotches of blood were everywhere, and if we were not careful, we slipped in the crimson puddles. Emaciated human beings lay in the gutters and up against buildings, some groaning, others sobbing. An old man, his face all sunken and charred, lay on the foot-path, his head lolling over the curb. His torso was a bloody pulp of torn cloth and half burnt flesh, and every few seconds he choked up blood and shrieked with agony. Through the smoke- filled doorway of the eating house, a stretcher was borne, and placed out on the sidewalk, where occasional sparks and ashes fell on it. On the stretcher was the outline of a girl's delicate form, a shawl thrown over it. But from out of the shawl stuck a slim white hand with a little jade ring on it. I had a vision of Atchung, fragile as a rare flower, coy, and charming; than I looked against the stretcher. Forsyth saw it too, and looked at me. "We'd better get out of here," he said, and we left.

China's Chances

This was the China we saw, and now it seems symbolic of the World that everyone is soon going to see. Our experiences were very edifying, and we have a very definite idea now of what war is.

The Chinese have every chance of beating the Japanese into submission, if only they recruit and train more troops. There are thousands of able-bodied Chinese who are not fighting in the army. The reason for this is that the Chinaman considers it highly dishonourable, irreligious, and uncivilized to fight. Without this attitude, China would be a more powerful fighting nation than Japan, crushing the latter by sheer force of numbers rather than by time-wasting military manoeuvring, and political bargaining for aid from other countries. However, the chances are that before Japan can actually conquer China, she (Japan) will tire herself out to a point where she will be incapable of further action. She is becoming quite sterile economically, and while she hurls many men and materials into warfare, China throws in her resources as quickly. And in regard to man-power, China will still have men for her army when Japan's last troop "goes over the top." Another point is that China, contrary to Japan's ideas, cannot be demoralized easily. At least not by fire. This was shown by the stoical and fatalistic manner in which the Chinese accepted death and destruction in crowded Canton. Lastly, China is in a more favourable position for financial aid from other countries than is Japan. China, at present, is Japan's big worry; what will she be in the event of a World conflict, with the Russian Bear snarling at the roots of the Japanese cherry-blossom tree?

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

enclosing three annas stamps for a copy.

It is regretted that enquiries for full particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari were not properly attended to during the last few weeks. These have now been despatched to all, and in future, they will be forwarded without any delay.

Contributions of essays, stories games, tricks, photos, drawings, etc., etc. are gladly received for insertion in these pages, and will be used if found suitable. Please write your articles in clear hand on one side only of the paper. Drawings should be done in black ink.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

MEETINGS

ARE HELD

EVERY SUNDAY

MORNING AT 8 A.M.

AT "GULISTAN"

7th Road, Khar.

DO YOU

ATTEND THEM?

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from all his brothers and sisters. Write to him whatever you like and whenever you will. He shall be glad to make replies through these columns, giving his suggestions and advice to the best of his knowledge and ability.

* * * *

THE SIMPLETON

(By Ratna Hemmady)

Once there lived in a certain village, two farmers named Gondoo and Bondoo.

Bondoo was a simple man and worked on a small field of his own. Gondoo on the other hand, was a cunning man, always out to profit by unfair means.

Gondoo persuaded Bondoo to go into partnership with him. Together they bought a large piece of land. Then the sly Gondoo had a bright idea. He said to his partner, "Listen—Suppose we make a bargain like this: This year, all that grows above ground will be mine and all that grows underground yours. The next year w'ell have it the other way, round." Bondoo was overjoyed and praised Gondoo for his "brain wave."

The days passed by till at last the field swayed with stalks of maize. When the harvest was over, Gondoo got all the grain while Bondoo was left with only stubble and grass. But he was undaunted and looked forward hopefully for the next crop would be his exclusively

Gondoo, however, was much too clever for him. Quite casually, he said "Partner the field won't yield a good crop of maize now. So let's have potatoes!" Again Bondoo was taken in.

The days passed by and the field was green. The harvest began. When it was over, Gondoo got all the potatoes as his share.

Poor Bondoo! He was left gaping at the heap of green foliage that was his by agreement!

TRICK YOUR PALS

Say to a friend: "Do you know what they call bread in Timbuctoo?"

Your friend will eventually give it up.

Your answer is: "Well, they call it the same as we do—bread."

CAUGHT AGAIN

Catch your brother or sister with this.

Ask how many pieces of string will be required to reach the sun.

The answer is—One, if it's long enough.

SAVING THE SITUATION

Jimmie had just been admitted in the new school.

Play-Mates.

(Photo by N. J. Mehta).

After about a week his mummy asked his teacher how he found him.

"Well, not too bad, but he spells abominably."

"Really? Then he must be good. I'm sure I couldn't spell it!" said the mummy.

BEING ACCUSED

First Twin: "Hurry up, or you'll be getting into trouble! The school bell has gone!"

Second Twin: "Well, what do I care about that? I haven't taken it!"

RESOURCE

The bright young pupil looked long and thoughtfully at the second examination question, which read: "State the number of tons of coal shipped out of the United States in any given year." Then his brow cleared and he wrote: "1492—none."

SOME LETTERS REPLIED

Dear Dada—Mummy wanted to light the fire, the candle and incence the other day, and she only had one match. Which do you think she lit first?

Yours, Hassu

The match, certainly!

Dear Dada—When I have discovered that if I am quick, I am fast; that if I am tied, I am fast; if I spend too freely I am fast and that not to eat is to fast, I am beginning to get discouraged of learning the English language—Really?

Yours, Abdulla

Not so soon, please: Stick to it fast, and some day you will be The first one won one one-guinea prize!

Dear Dada—I happened to visit the Zoo on Sunday last and noticed that storks stood on one leg—Why?

Yours, Freny

Because if they lifted the other, they would fall down.

The children played their parts well at the anniversary function of the Hyderabad (Sind) Bal Mandir, of which Miss Hoor S. Daryani, Vice-President of the Balkan-ji Bari, is Head Mistress.

Larkana Balkan-ji-Bari Children and workers who went to attend the 5th All-India Children's Gathering at Sukkur (Sind.)

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 46)

will come we too will have completed the circle of Barbarism, Civilisation and Decadence. At the moment we are still struggling with the stage of civilisation.

So it is also with the other more perverted forms of sex inhibitions. When I first heard the word "Masochism" it meant little to me. I thought it was an archaic word for some archaic practice of the Greeks or the Romans, to whom we in India are inclined to attribute all practices which do not exist amongst us. But that sadists and masochists existed in the age we lived in and that I would meet them in normal life was, I had thought, impossible in this civilised world. But it seems that civilisation itself has brought to life these very same people, and that those who had been through the last great war had seen so much pain and suffering that they had begun to enjoy this emotion—passively in the case of the masochists and actively as with sadists. The characters which the marquis de Sade created, and from which sadism takes its name, and those which Sacher Masoch, the Russian, brought into his creative fiction are sometimes to be found walking by you in the streets or the capitals of Europe, or sitting beside you in the bus or Underground, ostensibly ordinary people, whom you would hardly notice.

The Sadists

One evening, at a certain Cafe in London, I ran into a friend of mine who dabbles in sculpture. He was alone and I joined him. He told me he was waiting for one of his models. I expected a very beautiful exotic young woman, and asked whether he minded if I sat at his table. He told me I was very welcome, but it was not a woman he was waiting for, but a very ordinary middle-aged man.

"A model?" I asked, "what for?"

"I am doing a bust of him. He has commissioned it."

"Rich or important?"

"Neither".

"What does he do?"

"He is in a bank. That's all."

"A financier?"

"No, just an ordinary official at one of the banks. Not quite a clerk, I suppose, but nothing to speak of".

Extraordinary!"

"It is. If you wait long enough you may find material for a story."

I did. Impatiently I looked at the main door from which various people entered, but none so interesting as to be an artist's model. One of these very unimportant-looking persons came and sat at our table. We were introduced. His name was quite ordinary. His looks, his clothes, his manner showed nothing which, but for my friend's remarks about him, would have made me notice him anywhere. He sat down and made every casual observances on ordinary topics of conversation. He was not very talkative, and preferred to sip the cognac he had ordered. I noticed my friend watching the expression on the model's face, at which the model showed signs of being self-conscious and fingered his chin because he was nervous. When I watched him with greater care I noticed a peculiar gleam in his eye, and a sneer on his face. It was a sort of self-defence, his retort to the world. His lower lip was rather more prominent, and now and again he looked down and grazed his tongue over it. But that was all.

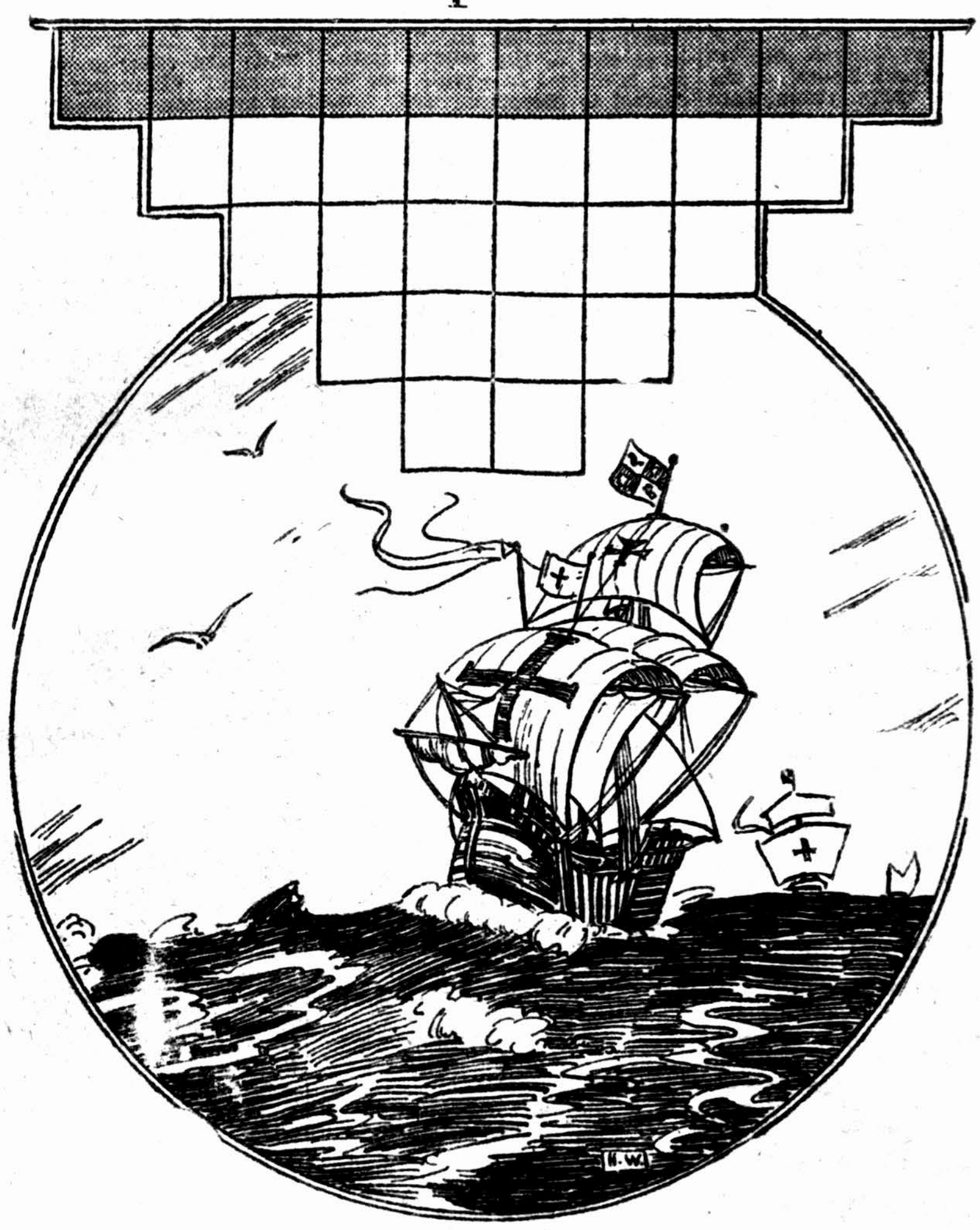
He did not stay very long. He seemed in a hurry to leave. He excused himself on the ground that he had to get to work early. "Slaves of a system", he said, with a cynical expression on his face, and smiled. When he had gone, I turned to my friend and asked him to explain the mystery. "No mystery," he replied, "a very ordinary specimen of a sadist, without any refinement whatsoever. Didn't you hear him say 'slaves of a system'?"

"Sadist?" I said, unbelievingly, "no, it's not possible."

But it was, and what made it more incredible were the circumstances about his life which were so ordinary. The only thing that was strange about him was his dislike for people, but that was nothing unusual for a great many people who are shy and detest crowd places. But the perversion in the case of this man went deeper. It was to be found in the reason of his having a bust of himself. For he wanted a permanent record of himself as he himself knew he was and as the world did not. So that when he was dead his ordinary self would die and the bust would preserve the sadist. He had come to the cafe that evening to show my friend the look on his face after he had vented his perversity on one of his victims. That was the expression which the sculptor had to catch and to put into that likeness of him. I shuddered when I heard this, and for a long while that look on his face haunted me. For it was something that I would never find in my own country, something I could never quite understand. May be it is because we are not very sophisticated in our civilisation, and our conception of love, sex and morals is almost childish when compared with the West.

(TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY NEXT)

Can You Name the Flagship Of Christopher Columbus?



ON A MISTY morning in October, 1492, three ships plowed through the sea toward Watling Island. Of course, you know what momentous and history-making errand brought them across the stormy Atlantic. The annual recurrence of Columbus Day brings this great voyage to mind, and our morning newspapers display the famous ships sailing to discover a new world. Do you recall the name of Columbus's flagship?

Fill in the rows of this inverted pyramid with the words defined below and the top horizontal row will contain the name of this famous caravel that is perpetuated in thousands of models.

Horizontal Rows

1—Columbus's flagship.
2—North American fresh-water turtle.
3—Merited
4—A small plant growing on rocks, bark, etc.
5—Personal pronoun.

Vertical Rows

1—Chemical symbol for sulphur.
2—Preposition.
3—Born.
4—A street car.
5—Ancient missile weapon.
6—A parsonage.
7—Mimics.
8—To free.
9—Not out.
10—Article.

(For Solution See Page 55).

Complete This Bachelor's Letter

LONELY LUKE has spent his last year in single blessedness. He is determined to find a companion to share his humble abode from now on. Hence his letter to the paper.

Here is part of Luke's letter, which has found its way on to the puzzle page, because the editor could not decipher Luke's handwriting, and thought it was a cryptogram. The asterisks indicate the illegible words, each of which is formed from some of the letters in the word, "COMPANION". Complete Luke's message.

—"The ** requirement is that the girl be an outdoor type, who will not **** with **** if she sticks herself with a ***, nor go into a ***** at the sight of some harmless animal like a ****. The girl who marries me must be a good companion, one who will share my **** fire beneath the summer ****, or while away the winter evenings, playing on the ***** I want a girl who *** cook, for there is nothing so dear to a rancher at ****, as a *** of roast ***** with an ***** or two."—**

(For Solution See Page 55).

MADURA

(Continued From Page 5)

lieved to confer greater merit than worship at Benares. Madura is called "Bhooloka Kailas" or the Kailas of the Earth, where Lord Shiva is said to reside permanently. Madura's name, according to Bhaskara Raya, has been hallowed by "Lalita Sahasranama" itself. There is one name there: "Swabhava Madura," which Bhaskara Raya interprets as the "Goddess who has chosen Madura for her natural residence." According to traditions, Meenakshi Herself once assumed human form and ruled over Madura. To commemorate this occasion, ancient kings of Madura used to submit daily accounts of the Palace and the National Exchequer everyday before the God and Goddess of the place. Even to-day, the revenues of the temple are supposed to be presided over by the divine couple. Every night before they go back home, temple officials have to read the day's accounts publicly before the Lord's image. Now, this custom is peculiar not only to Madura but to two other centres of South India. In Puducotah, the Maharaja is known as "Brihadamba Dasa" and is said to sit on the "gadi" as a representative of Mother Brihadamba who owns it. Similarly, the Travancore "Gadi" is believed to be the property of Sri Padmanabha, the Maharaja himself being His vizier in human form

Most Beautiful Architecture

Madura's most notable contribution to Indian culture has been not only in the field of literature, but also in the field of architecture. The temple and the palace are standing monuments of ancient Dravidian engineering. The temple is situated about six furlongs east of the railway station and is divided into parts, one dedicated to Meenakshi and the other to Sundareshwara. It is built in the form of a parallelogram and is surrounded by nine "gopuramas" or towers, of which the highest is 182 feet. The second highest, which is the eastern tower, has been illustrated in this page. In the North-East corner of the temple, is found what is known as the Hall of a Thousand Pillars, the sculptures of which surpass those of any other hall of its class. This hall, which is built entirely of stone, was built somewhere in the middle of the sixteenth century. Opposite to it is the Pudu-Mandapam made of black granite and built by Tirumala Naik. Further down is the Raya Gopuram which is an unfinished structure. All these monuments are the attraction to the tourist.

The Palace, of Tirumal Naik where now they hold Courts, stands about seven furlongs south of the Temple. The builder of this Palace was Tirumal Naik, the vizier of the Vijayanagar Emperors. Not a piece of wood has been used in the structure of this amazing building. The main entrance, a granite portico built in honour of Lord Napier and Ettrick a former Governor of Madras, who first ordered the restoration of the Palace, is on the east side of the building. Opposite the main entrance stands the Celestial Pavilion, formerly the throne room of the Palace. The Palace is admittedly one of the stateliest and finest buildings in India.

Religious Toleration

From time immemorial Madura, is known for its religious toleration. Its Kings have assigned in the hoary past large tracts of lands and other grants to the Christian Missionary to pursue his avocation of proselytising by conviction, and to Muslim divines to found mosques and to convert people to Islam by propaganda. Although the city to-day has a large proportion of Christians and Mussalmans, one has never heard of a communal riot in the place. Tirupparan Kundram, where a Hindu temple and a Muslim mosque thrive side by side, is situated only four miles south of Madura. The Hindu temple there is the property of the Madura Meenakshi estates. The Kazi of the principal mosque of Madura has in his possession a copper plate assigned to his ancestors by an ancient Madura king who assures the Muslim divine of protection and of liberty to pursue his faith without interference or ill-will.

There is something phony about getting a wrong telephone number.

WOMAN'S GREATEST ASSET OF BEAUTY

(Continued from Page 15)

the hair, and do not let the day's work encroach upon this time. First brush the hair every morning and night. This will remove dirt and grime, perhaps too, the salt from the sea-water and the sea breezes. It will also remove the dandruff formed by the drying of the skin. Brushing also distributes the natural oil of the hair along its whole length, and it is as necessary that this oil should circulate throughout the length of the hair, as it is necessary for the sap of a tree to circulate through its branches and twigs.

Divide the hair into strands, and begin brushing each strand from the scalp down to the tips. Then go on brushing in the opposite direction, i.e., from the tips to the scalp. Combing the hair does not distribute the oil as much as the brushing. Some think that brushing causes the hair to drop. But, it is not so. If the hair roots are weak, then the hair will fall, in that case the falling hair is a good riddance, and keeping the brush away will not prevent it. The only time when hair should not be brushed, is when the skin is inflamed or covered with sores.

Next to brushing, oil on the scalp daily. Pour a little oil in a saucer, dip your finger tips in it, and then rub the oil into the hair roots. This will help the oil to penetrate into the hair follicles and moisten the glands. To facilitate this oiling process, divide the hair into strands as before. Rub and massage for a good ten minutes until the scalp literally glows and tingles. Then comb the hair and examine the tips for split ends. These latter stop the growth of the hair, and should, therefore, be cut. Plait the hair and coil it up, in the style which goes well with the cut of your features, and befits most your age and station in life. For a teacher it will not do, to do up her hair, like her students, nor for a mother like her children. A young wife, perhaps, would be better advised to please her husband's fancy than her own!

Hair Oils And Toilet Soaps!

In different countries, different kinds of oils are used, and there is no danger of your making a wrong choice. The oils to be avoided are mineral oils. Olive oil, castor oil, gingelly oil, cocoanut oil, cocoa oil are good, and the finer the oil the more it will penetrate down to the hair follicles. It is highly desirable to mix vegetable juices in these oils. A good mixture can be made by the slow boiling in oil, of any one of the following:—Brahmi leaves, shoe-flower petals, and leaves, green strawberries, not whole but crushed, the tender rootlets of the banana tree, and the banyan tree, onions, methi. The juices of these have a cooling effect.

Special Attention

Washing the hair requires special attention. As far as possible, when you are accustomed to use a particular kind of oil as well as soap, do not change them. Any soap which has not a mixture of mineral substances and glycerine is good. Avoid heaty substances, such as washing soda, and soap nuts.

Ladies from Malabar side, oil the hair, and let it remain for a couple of hours before washing it. This method is good, inasmuch as the oil carries off with it only the dirt and sweat from the hair, when it is washed and rinsed, and not the natural oil of the hair. Ladies in the Deccan and Northern India wash the hair, dry it and then oil it. In this case the natural oil of the hair is washed off, the hair is thoroughly cleaned and becomes crisp like a biscuit fresh from the oven, and so the hair should not be washed oftener than once a week, lest the too frequent loss of natural oil should cause the hair to fall.

In case of greasy hair, warm water should be used. After using soap and scrubbing the scalp and hair well, one should bend the head and immerse it in a basin of warm water. Rinse the hair in it, and change the water three or four times. The last rinsing should not leave any soap-water. For this purpose a bucket of warm water should be at hand. The hair should then be wiped with a rough towel and the scalp rubbed hard too.

After The Wash

Combing the hair, after the wash, when the hair is dry, is a bit difficult and calls for tact and patience. Part the hair into two, tie up one strand into a knot, and begin oiling and combing the other. Begin with the tips and gradually reach upwards. When this strand is done, tie it up, let loose the other and comb it in the same manner. If the hair is well oiled, the knots will come off easily, on no account pull the separate hairs impatiently. In Sweden it is said that ladies, used to hang by their hair from the cross beams in the ceilings. By so doing they lengthened and strengthened their hair. This is true of hair pulled in strands, not separately. So too when women were jealous of each other, they never pulled each other's hair in their quarrels lest they benefited the owners!

When taking a body bath, see that the hair does not get splashed with soap-water. Knot up the hair high above the nape of the neck, and wrap the head in a piece of cloth. If the hair still should get wet, wipe it immediately. Wet hair when tied up or plaited smells!

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SHE'S GARBED LIKE A MOVIE QUEEN. THERE MUST HAVE BEEN A SALE.
I LOVE TO LET THE WAVES FLOW OVER MY BARE FEET.
DO I HAVE TO KEEP TAB ON YOU ALL THE TIME? YOU'RE GETTING WORSE EVERY DAY.
WHAT WILL IT BE, GIRLS? LOIN OF PORK, PEA SOUP, FRENCH TOAST, OR THE COMPLETE SHORE DINNER?
ART WANTS TO MAKE AMENDS FOR DUCKING US.
I HEAR THEY PUT ON AN ACT HERE, LATER

Animal Anagrams

Can You Find the Names of Fifteen Mammals Hidden in These Balloons?

"SO," SNIFFED Kitty Killjoy, "this is how you study your homework, sunning yourself on the beach. Don't you know that the teacher told us to look up the names of fifteen animals to add to our vocabularies?"

"That's why I came down here," retorted Wally Wiseacre. "If you listen carefully to the conversation going on around here, you will hear mentioned the names of fifteen animals. Of course, the letters in these names are a bit jumbled up, so you would not be able to recognize them. But for an expert puzzler like me—apple-pie."

Can you select fifteen words from the balloons and rearrange the letters in each of these words so that they will spell the name of a mammal?

A Curious Anagram

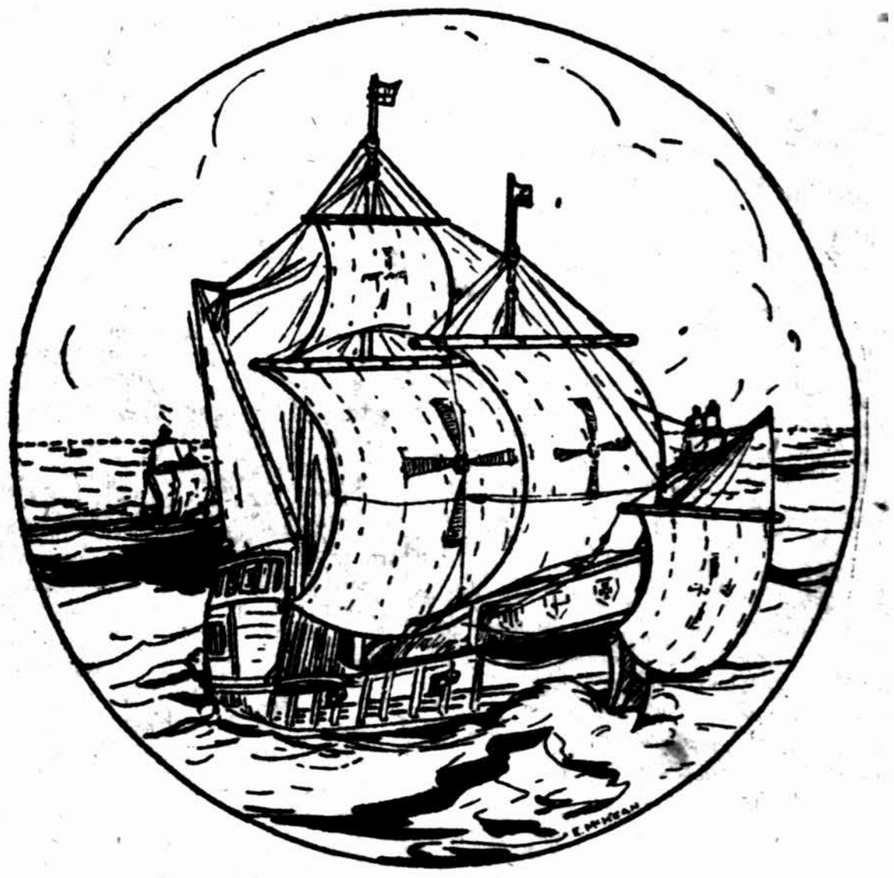
THE name of Randle Holmes, author of a notable book on heraldry, was so recast that it formed the words: "Lo, men's herald!"

The Answer Is "Yes"

THERE is one question to which "yes" is the only possible truthful answer. And the question is: "What does Y E S spell?"

(For Solution See Page 55)

COLUMBUS' ROCKING SHIPS



ON THEIR historical but stormy voyage, the ships of Christopher Columbus rocked from side to side.

To get an idea about how they rocked, paste this circular drawing on heavier paper. When the paste is dry, carefully cut around the outside line. Next, cut along the heavy line, around the upper part of the ships, and only above the dotted line, but not on the dotted line nor into the clouds. When this is done, fold cloud area backwards on dotted line, excluding top part of ships, which remain a part of the lower part of circle. If correctly cut out, the ships will rock realistically.

(For Solution See Page 55).

A Puzzle of Yesterday

To a word or assent join the first half of fright
Then add what will never be seen in the night.
By such a conjunction we quickly attain
What most men have seen, but can't see again.

Mental Arithmetic

HERE is an interesting little problem in mental arithmetic which you can try out on some of your friends who may not have studied this puzzle page as carefully as you did:

Set down three figures in a line,
Then multiply by four;
This, if you use the proper sign,
Makes five and nothing more.

The answer is reached by setting down the figures 1.25. In case any should attempt to solve it by setting down 1¼ you can tell them their answer is not the correct one because the figures are not in a line

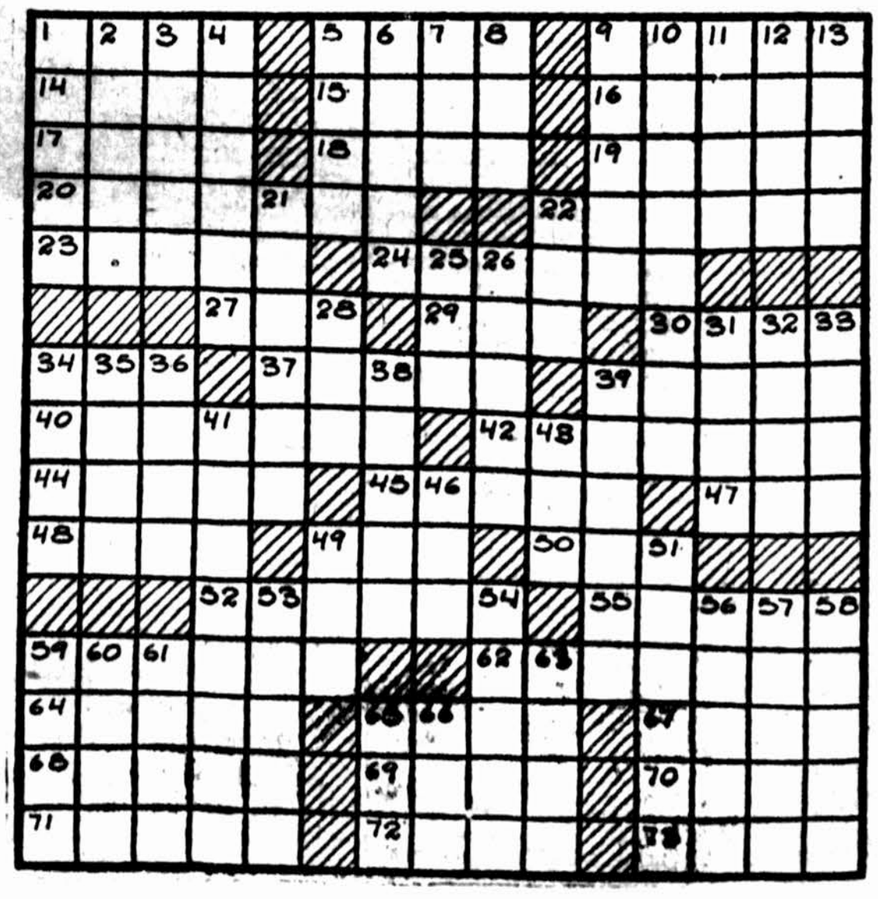
(For Solution See Page 55)

Cross-Word Puzzle

With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL

1—What was the first name of Webster, the famous lexicographer?
5—Celestial body.
9—Vituperation.
14—What river divides Tuscany into two parts?
15—Dwelling.
16—Bar used to exert force.
17—Desire



18—Epic.
19—Who is the leader of the American Federation of Labor?
20—What university is at Tuscaloosa?
22—Entertain.
23—Species of pepper.
24—Who was the first president of the Spanish Republic?
27—Immerse.
29—Illuminated.
30—Greatest number.
34—Body of water.
37—Where is the Eiffel Tower?
39—Pertaining to the sun.
40—Italian city.
42—Pertaining to touch.
44—Collect and lay up.
45—What American soldier was called "Mad Anthony"?
47—River in England.
48—What capital city was formerly called Christiania?
49—Bind with stitches.
50—Anglo-Saxon god.
52—What is the missing city: "See —— and die"?
55—Feminine name.
59—Russian city.
62—Finder.
64—Send.
65—Mohammedan noble.
67—Receptacle.
68—Cut off the final syllable.
69—What is the capital of Peru?
70—Feminine name.
71—Prevent.
72—Shed blood.
73—Former English gold coin.

VERTICAL

1—Rich Anglo-Indian.
2—Short cape.
3—First fruits of a benefice.
4—Place favoring rapid growth.
5—Who was the eldest son of Noah?
6—Precious stone.
7—I love (Latin).
8—Thing; in law.
9—Who is the famous writer of boys' stories: Horatio ——?
10—Kind of orange.
11—Layer of the iris.
12—Close the eyes of a hawk.
13—Sea eagle.
21—Wing-footed.
22—Decay.
25—Adopted son of Mohammed.
26—Hazy.
28—Strike gently.
31—Fetid.
32—Bargain.
33—Woody plant.
34—District in London.
35—Greek god of love.
36—Pertaining to a grandparent.
38—Little wheel on a spur.
39—Theatrical.
41—Man of great strength.
43—Bird of the cuckoo family.
46—Reverential fear.
49—Mineral spring.
51—More serious.
53—Flower.
54—Viscous mud.
56—What country owns Cyrenaica?
57—Whose researches in electrical oscillation practically created a new field of electrical investigation?
58—Pertaining to a plane surface.
59—Mined a crude metal.
60—Mark for omission.
61—Leave out.
63—Toward the mouth.
65—White linen vestment.
66—Unit for measuring wire.

Aid to Memory

THE battle of Montl'hery was fought in 1465. Its date can be easily committed to memory in the sentence which might have been a battle-cry:

"A cheval, a cheval, gendarmes, a cheval!"

The date is arrived at by the addition of the Roman numerals which the battle-cry contains, thus—

C	100
V	5
L	50
C	100
V	5
L	50
M	1000
C	100
V	5
L	50
Total	1465

The Father Of Modern Bihar

fined to "The Hindustan Review." He was the power behind "The Searchlight" for many long years and had inspired many of its classic pleas for communal unity in the land. Sinha's belief in the possibilities of Hindu-Muslim Unity are not mere theories. With him it is religion as much as it was to Mazharul Haque. His part in the inter-communal settlement has often been a silent one. But for the incongruities of the Official Secrets Act, it would have been in the news columns long ago—that during the five years of his connection with the Government of Bihar and Orissa the police found in him a veritable tartar who would not allow the perpetration of Multans and Amritsars in order to help the Britisher to play the game of "Divide et Impera" effectively and to purpose. Had he deviated from this path and, for the exigencies of the hour, betrayed the cause of his brother at arms—the late Mazharul Haque, he would have been sure to be known as Sir Sachchidananda Sinha before long. Retirement from the Executive Council without a knighthood was an unknown affair. It was considered almost as a black mark. But Sachchidananda Sinha preferred to stand by his earlier vows as a missionary journalist and stood by the traditions of Bihar, which even the bureaucracy, which successfully drove Lord Sinha from the Government House, could not undo, thanks to Sinha's interfering little finger.

The Story Of The Mahasabha

I should like, if I may, to relate a small anecdote to show Sinha's real and honest desire to promote Hindu-Muslim Unity in the land. The All-India Hindu Mahasabha Conference was held in Patna in April 1927. Dr. B. S. Moonje presided over the deliberations. Lala Lajpat Rai was present as a delegate. He was the guest of Sachchidananda Sinha. The presidential address was to have been delivered at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. But advance copies had been made available to a section of the press and to the leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha. Lajpat Rai had got one and at lunch discussed or read the address. A sentence or two—perhaps a paragraph—jarred on Sinha's ears. He therefore asked Lalaji to read that portion once again. Lalaji complied.

Sinha at once shot forth: "It is all right for Dr. Moonje to seek to protect Hindu interests. But should he be needlessly offensive to the Mussalmans"?

"No, of course, not," replied Lalaji, "but the offence emanated from the other side"!

"Perhaps," retorted Sachchidananda Sinha, "no noise was ever made unless two hands clapped. One could never make noise however much it waved in the air"!

They discussed it for some minutes. It was ultimately decided to advise Dr. Moonje to delete the portions objected to. Lalaji was put in to a car and despatched post haste to the Conference 'pandal.' The thing was done.

Later in the afternon, I had to retelegraph to all the clients of the Associated Press of India to

(Continued from Page 3.)

delete the portion referred to above. In the meanwhile, I wanted to give the readers an idea of how and why the passage had to be deleted. I therefore approached Sachchidananda Sinha for a press interview. Being good friends, I had believed that an interview was to be had as a matter of course. Of course, I had the interview asked for but with the stipulation that it ought not to see the light of day!

"You see," argued Sachchidananda Sinha, "the whole purpose of the interference will be lost."

This story has a sequel. I repeated it a few days afterwards to my old friend and Chief Mr. Mazharul Haque who replied:

"I expected nothing less from Sashta" (Mr. Haque always called him thus). He has lived up to his traditions. I can no more grudge that he left us to join the Government Camp."

This little incident is illustrative rather than exhaustive of Sinha's sincere attempts to establish Hindu-Muslim Unity in all India —at least in his dear, old province of Bihar.

Friend Of The Younger Journalist

Whatever his faults, Sachchidananda Sinha is not given to what many a public man even today believes to be the harmless oblivion of the respect due to the members of the fourth estate. While yet the votaries of the fourth estate in the rest of India had to fight the inferiority complex forced upon them by circumstances, they of the United Provinces and Bihar had already built up a statue for themselves as early as the nineties of the last century. This was mainly due to the fact that one of the tallest amongst them—Sachchidananda Sinha was never afraid of owning in public that he himself was a journalist. Although an eminent advocate and a first class politician he takes pride in the fact that he is an editor and journalist. His dealing with the less fortunate in the profession is not one of patronage It is altogether one of deference. He has become the veritable "uncle" of the professional journalist. I remember with pride even to-day how he introduced me to a fellow member of the Government of Bihar's Cabinet. I was unemployed then, but it did not stand in the way of Sinha's introduction of me as a "fellow journalist of mine." This attitude corrected the obvious shortsightedness of the Civilian eye. He is almost the only man, excepting for the late Mr. K. C. Roy, whose mission may be said to be to give an opportunity to the uninitiated and to train them to the profession of journalism. Nor is his self-imposed task confined to Bihar It is almost a truism to-day that, whenever the editorship or any other responsible position in any North Indian newspaper falls vacant, the employer invariably approaches. Mr. Sinha to choose a person for the vacancy. Unlike Garvin, Sinha never engages himself in the unprofitable game of seeking to knock down a fellow-craftsman. The quality and quantity of his dietary output are truly amazing. One often wonders how he finds the time therefore in the midst of his multifarious engagements. Even if he employs the now defunct mid-Victorian style, his writings rarely mislead the reader. He is never ambiguous. If his writings are not as straight as Gandhi's dynamite, they are never cruel as, for instance, the late Babu Motilal Ghose's. Even his satire has always a human background. It is employed to build and not to destroy. In more senses than one, Sachchidananda Sinha is a genuine publicist, not a mere bravo. He is a lover of his craft; he sees dignity in his calling. Although, as I have said, his personality is writ large in every page of his excellent review, he hardly ever thinks of his review as a pulpit and of himself as the bearer of a divine message. Its columns are devoted not for dogmatisation but for the purpose of provoking thought and stimulating discussion. The "wildness" of Sachchidananda Sinha is a thing of the past. He has now greater repose. A man of great imagination he knows very well that "wildness" hardly pays, if at all. A true optimist, he adjusts himself to the hour. He has never been known to talk of the glorious past of his early days and of the degeneration surely overtaking the new generation. That trait may be due to his eternal youth which never feels embarrassed in younger company. He manages not only to make himself at home with the latest recruit to the profession but he also succeeds in curing the new entrant of any inferiority complex stealing over him.

Expression Of His Inner Soul

It has been truly remarked that Mr. Sinha's dining table and his monthly magazine are but the expression of his inner soul. Whoever said this has hit the truth more or less correctly. But his dining table and his drawing room are probably the manufactories of "The Hindustan Review" and can therefore be overlooked for a bit of Bohemianism which one cannot fail to observe therein. Whether by design or accident, these are the places where the raw materials for the finished product of "The Hindustan Review" are examined, put to use or rejected. In the drawing room and at the dinner table, Sachchidananda Sinha is a kind of sophist and patron combined. He is also a man of great charm, of some intellect and of winsome manners. His drawing room therefore has been fittingly described as a centre of ideas and discussions and a school for good manners. Young men who frequent Sinha's hospitable drawing room and dinner table invariably acquire a grace and charm of manner. Even the philosophically minded are struck with the grace and naturalness of the unsuspected mission of Sinha's drawing room and dinner table. Nor are his visitors drawn from any one exclusive class. The Chief Justice of the Patna High Court and a ten-rupee-clerk can rub shoulders with impunity under Sinha's roof. This most carefully careless selection of crowds in his place has effectively cured the average Bihari of any complexes that he may have suffered from in his youth. If Sinha's drawing room has been a school for urbanity and good manners, it has also proved to be a school for naturalness. The greatest proof of Sachchidananda's attraction, intellectual or other, lies in the multitude of his distinguished friends, who include all, or very nearly all, those eminent in literature, in society, in business or politics.

A Brilliant Non-Sectarian

Sinha as a journalist is a brilliant man of many parts He is never sectarian despite the occasional lapses of temper which are, however, only fleeting and temporary and are soon forgotten. There is no hint of genius about Sachchidananda Sinha. But in his case certainly, "talent has been cultivated assiduously, and there is odd contrast between the passionate enthusiasm of the man and the rigid discipline of the artist." Sinha anecdotes—they are many—agree that he is the one journalist who can command sleep without much wooing! That is at once a great tribute to his disposition and his sense of humour. His humour, sometimes Bohemian, has never been saturnine. His big and protruding eyes betray the essential humour in him. Even his moustache bears testimony to his wit and humour. Unlike S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar whose affection for monosyllables unnerved you despite yourself, Sinha with his talkativeness always manages to put you at your ease. Sachchidananda Sinha is almost the only person of my acquaintance, of whom, it may be said, the world has conspired to speak always a good word and in praise. That may be due to the fact that his kindness and his geniality, which always pronounced and never vague, are ever free from snobbishness.

The Only Connecting Link

Sachchidananda Sinha is the one connecting link to-day between four generations of our public life. I have often told him that he owes it to his country, if not to himself, that he must write a book of reminiscences. Such a book will be bound to throw a good deal of light on many a dark corner of Indian history of recent times. Surendra Nath Bannerjea has given us an autobiography but much of its informative value has been taken away by the unreasoning hymn of hatred which he has taken little pain to hide against Mahatma Gandhi and the new era ushered in 1921. This prejudice unfortunately has spelt disaster to the pedestal of prophets, to which Surendra Nath Bannerjea had been raised. If Sinha gives us an autobiography, it is sure to be free from bitterness. Having never been guilty of personal ambition at the cost of the community or the country, he is sure to give us a connected link without prejudice or favour. He is known for his study of contemporary politics in a scientific spirit and a reasonable temper. Despite his age, Uncle Sinha is not yet too old to undertake the task. I hope that he will add to his services to the country and the profession by an autobiography which is long overdue.

Enduring Work

Sinha's work has been of an enduring kind. Hundreds, if not thousands, all over India have blessed him for his acting the Uncle in times of need. He may have many failings. Which human being is free from failings? His contribution to journalism and to the country's cause is truly enduring work such as Daniel Webster spoke:

"If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles with the just fear of God and love of our fellow-men, we engrave on these tablets something that will brighten to all eternity."

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Vegetable Ghee

(Continued From Page 14)

catalysers are used for oil-hardening purposes, viz., (i) those precipitated on some carrier, and (ii) those not thus precipitated. For the manufacture of hard fats, Formiate of Nickel and Formiate of Carbon are most frequently used, these having proved very suitable as well as inexpensive.

After refining the oil it is steam-heated in a hardening apparatus. A Nickel Catalyser powder is added, hydrogen is made to pass through and the whole content is thoroughly stirred, thus turning it into a solid fat. The catalyser enables hydrogen to combine with the oil, i.e. the liquid oil is turned into a solid state. After hardening had been effected the catalyser is eliminated from the mixture by means of a filter press. When cooled down, a solid fat is gained which is suitable for technical purposes. By subsequently refining it, a highly suitable product for the manufacture of edible-fats, i. e. vegetable-oil is ob tained. In detail, the oil, after having been preliminarily cleaned and heated up, is pumped into the hydrogenating-tank, and the necessary quantity of metallic Nickel is added. The mixture of the two is then vigorously stirred at, a low pressure and at an increased temperature, and Hydrogen-Gas is made to pass through it. After a short while the Hydrogen combines with the Oleic-Acid, i.e. the liquid oil is converted into solid fat. The mixture of the fat and the catalyser is then passed through a Filter Press, where the later is retained. The purified hard fat is finally discharged into a collecting-tank.

The Hydrogen-Gas circulates throughout the plant during the whole time. It is washed and cleaned in the course of its circulation, and that part of its which is used up by combining with the Oleic-Acid is automatically replaced by unused Hydrogen. The filtered catalyst is used over and over again until its catalytic properties have been spent, upon which it is replaced by an unused quantity of Nickel.

Operation Costs

The cost of operating a Vegetable-Ghee Plant is determined by the cost of labour, and by the consumption of steam, power, hydrogen, water, chemicals, etc. The quantity required of these various materials depends upon the quality of the oil to be treated. The economical operation of the plant improves as the "Daily Production" or its "Capacity" is increasing. The amount of Hydrogen required depends upon the degree of saturation as determined by the so-called "Iodine-Test", and the desired melting point of the oil.

For the production of 25 tons of Vegetable-Ghee in 24 hours, having its melting point at 42 c. deg. and assuming that the raw oil contains 2-1|2 per cent fatty acids, and that an addition of 3 per cent bleaching clay is required; the production of "One Ton" hardened End product requires:—

1. Steam:—4,000 lbs
2. Cooling Water:—19000 gallons at 30C degs.
3. Power:—90 H. P.|Hour.
4. Electrical Energy:—20 KWH. (This may be replaced by oil-heating arrangement).
5. Coke:—150 lbs.
6. For Catalysator:—11 lbs. of Nickel Formiat.
7. Bleaching Clay:—70 lbs.
8. Sodium Hydrate:—9 lbs.
9. Salt:—27 lbs.
10. Small quantities of Iron Ore, Absorption Material, and Calcium Carbide. They do not influence the running cost to a great extent.

Labour

For each of the four sections of the plant it is essential to have a responsible man—an Assistant Engineer or an Assistant Chemist,—in charge, and each of these men will have to have four labourers at his disposal. Since for an economical operation the plant must work 24 Hours, it is necessary to arrange for this staff for each of the three 8-Hours Shifts.

First Cost

The cost of Machinery for a suitable plant with a capacity of 25 tons Vegetable Ghee per day of 24 hours is summarised as follows:—

	Rs. Rs.
(i) Pre-Refining Plant	43,000
(ii) Hydrogenating Plant	59,000
(iii) Hydrogen Plant	82.000
(iv) End-Refining Plant	1,07.000
(v) Additional Plant for Mixing, etc.	55.000
(vi) Power House	80,000
(vii) Erection	20.000
Total about	4,46,000

or saw Rupees four and a half lakhs only. A 50 tons capacity plant will cost Rupees six lakhs only.

Factory Building.

All sections can be accommodated in a building having a clear height of twenty feet from floor to trausses supporting the roof structure and having a forty feet inside width and a total inside length of 250 feet. The cost of suitable lands and buildings may be estimated at Rs. 50.000 thereby bringing the total "First cost" to five lakhs of rupees only.

Working Capital

It is advisable to provide for a working capital of three to five lakhs, i.e. the total capital outlay may be assessed at ten lakhs.

Financial Consideration

There are vegetable Ghee Factories at (i) Lyallpore, (ii) Delhi (iii) Cawnpore, (iv) Bombay and (v) Cochin. The Ground-Nut Oil from East Khandesh is mostly exported to Lyallpore and is generally entrained at Jalgaon. The finished product is returned to Bombay for marketing. The Railway freight rate from Jalgaon to Lyallpore is Rs. 8|9|0 per maund of oil, or Re. 1 per mile per wagon; while the Railway freight rate from Lyallpore to Bombay for Vegetable Ghee is Rs. 10|7|- per maund, the distance involved being 1,250 miles. It is self-evident that each lb. of Vegetable Ghee marketed from Bombay has to provide in its selling price to the consumer Four Annas for railway freight, let alone marketing and other charges. The proposed factory in East Khandesh. if it only saves one anna per lb out of this freight charge, shall be in a position to pay 14.5 p.c. to the investors in the Industry which is decidedly a thumping good return.

Govt.'s Duty

To induce the appalling unemployment it is the bounden sacred duty of the Congress Government to help establish the Industry; and the Government should advance as a loan a sum of Rs. 2-1|2 lakhs on 3-1|2 p.c. against the assets of the projected factory to set the ball rolling. Will the Patriotic Congress Ministers do their duty in the matter? My thanks are due to Mr. Buss of Messrs Buss Ltd. of Easle, Switzerland for his valuable suggestions and collaboration.

THE SPANISH PROBLEM

(Continued From Page 8)

"preventive war" which helps to postpone and prepare for a European conflict through so-called Non-Intervention?" Is it not a sort of "side-war," which helps us to properly evaluate the strength of Fascists vs. Democrats? Is it not an experiment in modern methods of war and defence to inure and later to wean people from the fear of war? There is no hurry, for this is not a war to end but to begin a war.

Who Will Win

Which side is likely to be the winning and which the losing one is another question? Opinions are divided for, as it is Franco governs nearly three-fourths of fertile and with the fall of Bilbao part of industrial Spain. He has food, he has raw materials and military equipment which the Government lacks. He has almost all for a victory—except man-power and more than that moral power. To the outsider the war is between Fascism and Communism. But to the Spaniard it is the war of the people against their exploiters; of masses against classes. It is a revolution for establishing Liberty —Civil, religious and political.

The cry of Red Spain or of "Invaded" Spain is beside the point and cluds the issue, which is clear cut between Progress and Reaction. Both sides have fought for more than two years and yet neither is on the verge of exhaustion and in reality both have formed strong Executives and stronger resolves. It is believed that both the man-power and military equipment of the Government will be at their best by the end of 1938. So let us wait and watch and be prepared for more surprises but fewer atrocities.

But whoever wins—and the chances are almost even on both sides—everybody recognises that "even if the rebels should win the war, they could not win the peace." For to the ordinary Spaniard the annihilation of vested interests is now not less important than the expulsion of invading foreigners. That Franco is too deeply indebted to the latter ever to feel free from great obligations is a matter of moment. Franco's victory may prove fatal to him, and may be to his allies and to world peace. Meanwhile England sits on the fence, restraining France and watching whither victory tends. It seems to stand neither for Communism nor Fascism, for Democracy or Dictatorship—but for the interests of the British investing class. What a foreign policy!

"You used to be up to your neck in debt. Have you paid them off?"

"Yes, about up to the knee."

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SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

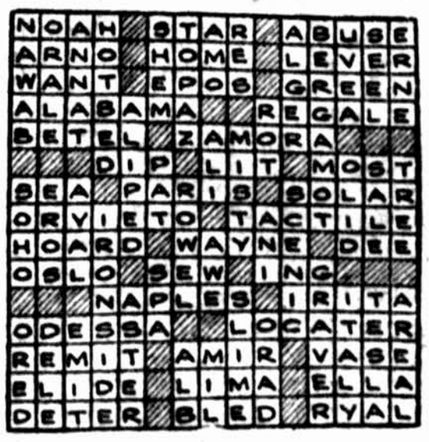
COLUMBUS FLAGSHIP PUZZLE: The words in the horizontal rows are: SANTA MARIA, Terrapin, Earned, Moss, We. In the vertical rows, the words are: S, At, Nee, Tram, Arrow, Manse, Apes, Rid, In, A.

The Bachelor's Letter: The missing words in the order of their use are: Main, Moan, Pain, Pin, Panic, Coon, Camp, Moon, Piano, Can, Noon, Pan, Capon, Onion.

Animal Anagrams: The 15 animal names are: Hare, Ape, Desman, Rat, Seal, Bear, Ratel, Stoat, Wolf, Cat, Horse, Serow, Badger, Bat and Lion.

Jane's Apple Problem: Jane had 14 apples originally. In giving Jane as many apples as she already had, the two girls tripled the original quantity in Jane's bag. When one half of these disappeared into the creek, there were still one and a half times the original amount left. By adding double this amount the quantity in Jane's bag rose to 3 x 1½, or 4½ times the original quantity. Dividing this by 9, we find that each pig received one half of the original number of apples. Since each pig got seven apples, the original number must have been fourteen.

The "Baggage O" Game: Some persons will find it a problem in itself to place the five discs on the board without having two in a row. This can be easily accomplished by placing the first in one of the corners and each succeeding disc a knight's move away from the preceding one. The knight's move is two squares horizontally and one vertically, or two squares vertically and one horizontally.



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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Oh, darling, look what's happened to my first pancake!"

"Never mind, dear, it may not be a complete failure. Let's try it on the gramophone!"

* * * *

Pat—"What do you charge for a funeral notice in your paper?"

Editor—"Fifty cents an inch."

Pat—"My heavens, man, my poor brother was six feet tall."

* * * *

Mose—"Ah sho' is glad Ah wasn't King Solomon."

Rastus—"Whaffer yo' has dat 'pinion?"

Mose—"Huh, huntin' up washin's foh one wife keeps me plenty busy."

* * * *

"Are these chickens freshly killed?" asked the demure' bride of the poulterer

"Fresh killed lady!" he exclaimed. "Why, artificial respiration would bring 'em round again!"

* * * *

The tenderfoot, who thought he could ride, mounted a pony in front of a lot of cowboys. The pony soon threw him. "Well!" said a cowboy, helping him up. "What threw you?"

"What threw me? Why she bucked something fearful! Didn't you see her buck?" cried the tenderfoot.

"Buck!" said the cowboy. "Rats! She only coughed!"

* * * *

Two brothers had lived in a village near Aberdeen and had travelled to town to business every day by train. One of them died, and the other decided to have the coffin containing the body conveyed by train to the city. He sought the advice of the stationmaster, and was told that he would have to procure a special ticket. "A special ticket," he gasped in dismay. "What would I do that for? His season ticket hasn't expired yet!"

* * * *

Mike to Pat, who has returned from Spain: "I see you're back from the front, Pat."

"Sure," said Pat, "I knew I was thin, but not so thin as all that."

* * * *

"What's the matter with Brown? He looks glum."

"He's been contesting his wife's will."

"I didn't know she was dead."

"That's just it, She isn't."

* * * *

Husband—"I'm going to make a resolution not to drink any more."

Wife—"What's the use of that? You couldn't possibly drink any more."

* * * *

Mrs. Bordon-Lodge: "Aren't you a good cook?"

The Applicant: "No'm, I'm such a bad cook your boarders won't eat much."

* * * *

"Have you ever been bothered by red caps wanting to hold your bags?"

"No, but I've been bothered by landladies wanting to hold them."

* * * *

He was teeing off at the first hole and about three foursomes were waiting for him. At the first stroke, which had a world of power behind it, he missed the ball completely. The waiting crowd shifted on its feet. Once more he missed the teed ball. This happened four times.

The crowd was embarrassed, but not so the chap with the club. With an engaging smile, he turned on them all. "Tough course," he remarked.

* * * *

"What do you think is the trouble with farming?"

"Well," replied Farmer Bentover, "in my day when we talked about what we could raise on sixty acres, we meant corn—not loans."

A post office inspector, on his annual round, called at the little post office of Mudville, which was run behind, a few barrels and sacks in a grocer's shop.

The slipshod way it was managed surprised him.

"Look here," he said angrily to the shopkeeper-postmaster, You're going to hear about this when I send in my report!"

The shopkeeper disappeared behind the barrels, and a little while later emerged with a small box which contained some stamps and coppers and two small exercise books. He thrust them toward the inspector.

"Here," he said, "take your old post office and get out!"

* * * *

"Don't you ever get Johnnie and Bill confused?"

"Yes, mother, I get Johnnie confused one night and Bill the next."

* * * *

Lawyer (to woman witness)—"How old are you?"

Witness (coyly)—"I'm just turned twenty-four."

Lawyer—"I see—that means you are forty-two."

* * * *

The village policeman had pulled up a young lady in a car for dangerous driving.

"Now, miss," he said, "if I were you I'd have more sense."

"Of course you would, officer," she replied, as she drove off.

* * * *

A man and his wife recently went for a hike in the woods. Suddenly they realized that they had lost their way.

"I wish Emily Post were here with us," said the husband "I think we took the wrong fork!"

* * * *

Passenger—"I left a bottle of cotch in the train this morning."

Conductor—"Was it turned in to the Lost and Found Department?"

Passenger—"No, but the fellow who found it was."

* * * *

A jelly which a mother was giving her children at tea had not set too well.

"No jelly for me, Mummy," said the youngest child. "I don't think it's dead yet."

"Beg pardon, sir," began the beggar, stopping a suburbanite at the ferry, "can you spare a few cents to help me across the river?"

"Haven't you any money at all?" inquired the pedestrian.

"Not a cent," replied the beggar.

"Umph," grunted the pedestrian. "then what difference does it make which side of the river you're on?"

* * * *

"Sit down, won't you?" said the polite young man in the train.

"Oh, no, thank you very much," replied the absent-minded lady. "I'm in a hurry."

* * * *

First Plumber: "You remind me of Oliver Cromwell."

Second Plumber: "Why is that? He didn't know anything about plumbing."

First Plumber: "No, that's why."

* * * *

The bride of three months timidly asked her husband:

"Dearest, will you please give me some money for a new dress?"

"Sure," said he generously. "Here's five dollars: get a hat, too"

* * * *

"Good afternoon, Mrs. Jones; you know that swell new bathing suit your husband bought before he went on his holidays?"

"Yes."

"Well, it got washed away with the tide."

"But why are you telling me?"

"Well, you see, your husband was inside it."

* * * *

"Your old mower won't cut this lawn, sir," said the jobbing gardener. "You've let it grow too long."

"Well, we've got friends coming this afternoon," said the hairdresser. "Can't you part it down the middle to smarten it up a bit?"

* * * *

"Daddy," the old sweat's little boy asked the other day, "would you like to see another war?"

"Not on your life," the old-timer replied, "I had enough the last time."

"But I'd like to see another war," the little one answered, "just to see if you really can fight like you say you did."

"How was your vegetable garden this summer?"

"Fine. We had it for lunch on Monday."

* * * *

Kind old lady: "Yes, my good man, I too have had my trials."

Tramp: "Indeed, ma'am, and what did they pinch you for?"

* * * *

Lawyer: "I've worked like a horse all day."

His wife: "Been drawing conveyances?"

* * * *

"Your wife says she only asks for pin money?"

"Yes, but the first pin she wanted had twelve diamonds in it."

* * * *

Teacher (at the end of music lesson): "Now, what is harmonizing?"

Johnny: "It's the stuff you put on the top of cakes, miss."

* * * *

Customer in Drug Store (on Sunday morning)—"Please give me change for a dime."

Druggist—"Here you are, I hope you enjoy the sermon."

Taking into consideration the number of back-seat drivers, what most cars really need is chatter proof glass.

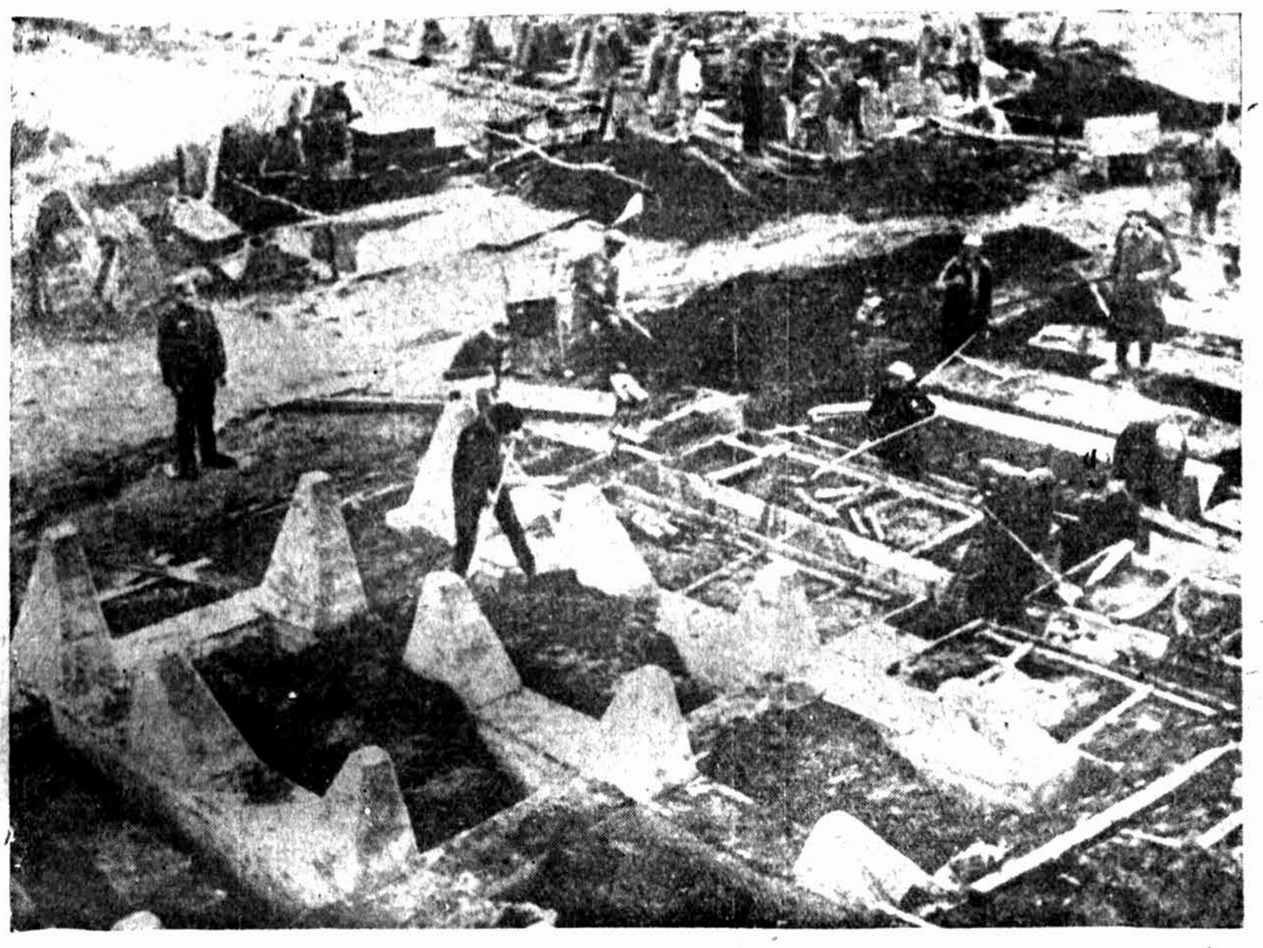
Our Humorist At Large

"No, gentlemen, not to my home—I have just come from there."

"Heavens! That must have been the patient who said he was mad with pain."

"Your boy has terribly bandy legs."

"He will outgrow them—mine were just like it."



Germany's Western fortifications are claimed to be the most gigantic steel and concrete line in the world. No tank, it is believed, can surmount these obstacles.

"Reaching for the Moon"

(Photo by K. S. Karanth).

"THE EVENING CALM"

(Photo by K. S. Karanth).

Mr. Gunnar Haussen is in charge of the reception arrangements in connection with Olympic Games to be held in Finland in 1940.

Members of the South Indian Ladies' Association, Poona,

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